



Though to my Sisters long unknown I lay
 I am as rich, and greater far than they
 My barbarous rudeness doth at full expose
 What Nature is, till wee have Graces doze
 But where the alcemy Shades of Death yet bee
 The Sunshinẽ of Gods love I hope to see

AMERICA

Painted to the Life.

THE TRUE HISTORY OF

The Spaniards Proceedings in the Conquests of the
INDIANS, and of their Civil Wars among them-
 selves, from *COLUMBUS* his first Discovery,
 to these later Times.

AS ALSO,

Of the Original Undertakings of the Advancement of
 Plantations into those parts;

With a perfect Relation of our English Discoveries, shewing
 their Beginning, Progress and Continuance, from the Year
 1628. to 1658. Declaring the Forms of their Govern-
 ment, Policies, Religions, Maners, Customs, Military Disci-
 pline, Wars with the *Indians*, the Commodities of their
 Countries, a Description of their Towns and Havens,
 the Increase of their Trading, with the Names of
 their Governors and Magistrates.

More especially, an absolute Narrative of the North
 parts of *America*, and of the Discoveries and
 Plantations of our English in
Virginia, New-England, and Barbadoes.

Published by *Ferdinando Gorges*, Esq;

A Work now at last exposed for the publick good, to stir up the Heroick and
 Active Spirit of these times, to benefit their Countrey, and Eternize
 their Names by such Honorable Attempts.
 For the Readers clearer understanding of the Countreys, they are lively
 described in a compleat and exquisite Map.

Ovid. *Anni sacra famæ quid non*—

Lud. Printed for *N. B. B.* at the Angel in Cornhill. 1659.



To
The JUDICIOUS READER.



should have attempted but an imperfect design, ingenious Reader, in publishing this relation of my Grand-Father Sir Ferdinando Gorges (which was left unfinished, in regard both the late Wars put a great stop, and afterwards his own death, an utter end, to those Noble and generous undertakings, of which he had laid so fair and hopefull a foundation) had I not my selfe suppli'd this defect, by adding both out of the choicest Authors as Davity, Jean de laet, Anthony Herrera, Oviedo, Francis Ximenes, Champlain Sparbor and others, by selecting from them that which was most materiall in each of them, as also from the relations, and discourse of those that have been Governours and Planters in those parts, as Mr. Edward Godfrey, Mr. Robert Gorges and others, a more exact and compleat account of that Country then hath been hitherto made publick, and particularly of the Province of Main, of which my Grand-Father was Lord and cheife Governour by a Patent from the late King, upon the description of which Province I have insisted the more largely, as well for that it hath not been particularly mention'd by others, as for the peculiar interest I my selfe have

To the Iudicious READER.

in it as legally descending to me by right of inheritance, nor do I doubt, though my just claim be unjustly opposed by those of the Matachufets Bay, but when the matter comes to be decided by a legall hearing, it will be seriously pondred, with what indefatigable paines and vast charges, my Grand-Father undertook the promoting of this Plantation, notwithstanding the powerfull opposition he met with both from the Virginia Company, and from the French Embassadour who laid a powerfull claime to that Country in the behalf of the King his Master; so that both law and equity require, that the heir should possess that which his ancestors have acquired with so much industry and hazard no.oreover the care, the vigilance, the losses the dangers of those that had the management of affaires since his death, have been such (as may appeare by the writings here with publish't, of Mr. Edward Godfrey, who was one of the cheifest of them, and whose long travail, experience and integrity render him a person truely capable of such like imployments) that our adversaries can take no advantag against us, through any default or miscarriage on our parts, but not to dwell any longer upon a matter which concernes my self only the consideration of what great honour and advantage to this nation our sorrain Colonies and Plantations have been, is a matter of too great concernment to be past by all the Colonies that have been settled these latter ages, with how much the more perill and difficulty they have been performed (as what great attempt hath not danger following the heels) then those ancients, so much the more glorious and advantageous they have been to the undertakers, at least to their Country in general, at the prosperity of which all generous spirits do aim. For if we look upon those ancient Colonies

of

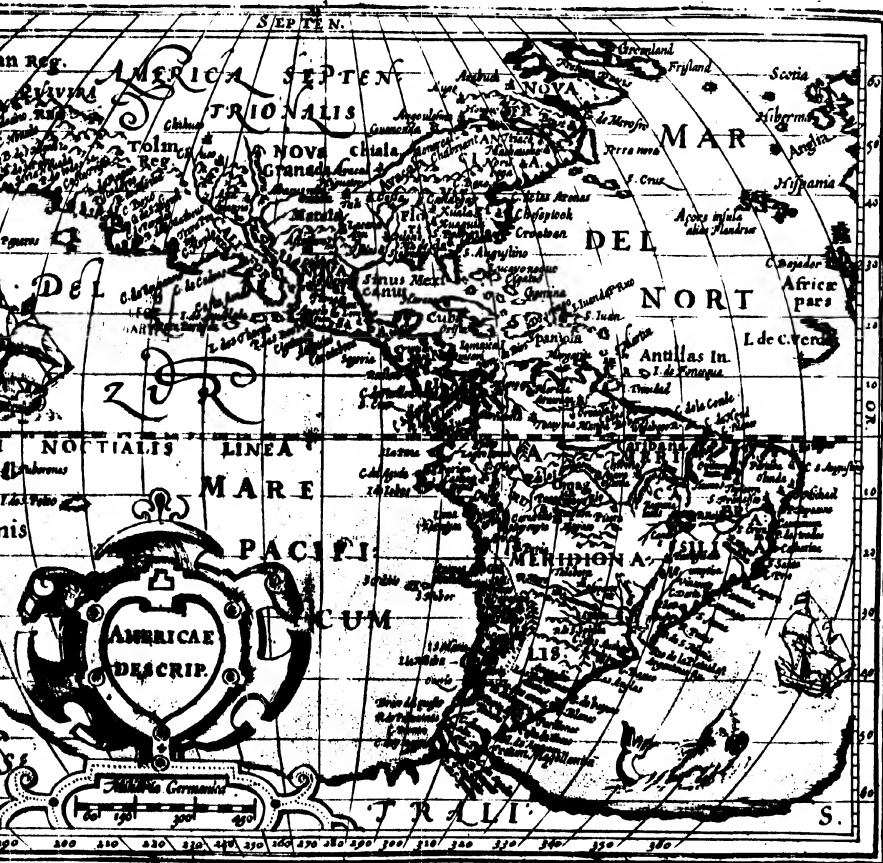
To the Iudicious READER.

of Assyrians in the reign of Nimrod their first monarch, into Media, Scythia, Moscovia and other parts, and afterwards into Germany under Trebera the Son in law of Ninus, from whence as some say the City Trier first took its denomination, or of the Lydians under Tyrrhenus the Son of Atys, and brother of Lydus into that part of Italy which from his name was afterwards call'd Tirrhenia, or of the Paphlagonians and the Heneti (from whom the Venetians are said to deduce their original) into another part of Italy which lies upon the Adriatick Sea, it is no hard matter to conjecture, that as their journies however to places remote were yet free from any great inconveniences, for they had no enemies that we can heare of to hinder their passage having the wide world before them, to pick and choose where they pleased, no wide tempestuous Seas to imbarke upon which if he who ventures on never so little away, be said by Iuvenall to be only digitis, a moire remotus, quatuor aut septem, what hazard do they run that lanch forth into the wild vast ocean through unknown undiscovered, unfrequented waies, and if at last they chance to discover land and set foot on shore are for the most part afflicted with diseases or famine through the extremity of the climat or scarcity of provision, or exposed to the cruelty of the Barbarous Savages, as their passage I say was free from those difficulties that attend our long voyages by Sea, so their designe was onely to disembogue their numerous multitudes which before crowded and prest one another for want of room, into more spacious and convenient habitations, but those parts we possess in America as they were atcheived with much difficulty & the losse of many lives, so the purchase of them had nobler aims and conduced to a much greater and more universall profit, for

To the Iudicious READER. &c.

In the discovering of them, we as it were restored a new portion of habitable Earth to the world which before was given for lost, and a new plus ultra fixed many hundreds of leagues on this side, we have also had the opportunity by these discoveries of spreading the Christian Religion, in the primitive purity thereof as it is by us professed at this day, into those remote parts which before never heard of it, thereby retrieving those poor soules to the power of God from that bondage of Satan, and those clouds of darknesse wherein they were involv'd, as also by improving traffick and commerce by importing from thence commodities of a very great value, of the peculiar growth of those Countries, had we onely intended, the deducing of Colonies into such an Empire as half Europe and none except Adams to subsist of it self without any other, as they may do, any sarrain parts of the known world, as how many vast portions of the Earth, and perhaps sufficiently fertile are there remaining to this day uninhabited; nay if we consider the vast extent of China, East India, Tartary, the North parts of Asia, called Terra Polaris incognita and how slenderly these parts of the Earth are known, it may be questioned whither as large discoveries may not be made by land as have been by Sea; had this I say been our utmost design, there are many Nations at this day so Barbarous & so ill appointed at arms, that even the conquest of them might have been performed with lesse expence of blood & treasure then these have been discovered. I have the more largely insisted upon the worthy actions of our ancestors, that all ingenuous persons of this age may be spur'd on by their example, either to improve what they have so nobly begun, or to set on foot such enterprises as may be of equall Glory and profit, nor should I be the least forward, if once I perceive a unanimous consent in persons capable to undertake handsome things, to manifest my zeale to any design, that design that might tend to the Glory of God and Publick welfare.

Ferdinando Gorges.



A DESCRIPTION OF New-England.

BEfore I descend to the particular description of *New-England*, I have thought it expedient to premise something in general, concerning the whole continent of *America*, both for the observing of a more exact Order and Method, and for that after the other parts are laid open to view, the description of that one part will be the more delightfull and the easier to be conceived, and it will be the more plainly demonstrable how it lies situated in respect of the rest of the *New World*.

America is bounded on the East with the Atlantick Ocean called *Mar del Nort*; on the South, with the *Magellanic Islands* distinguish'd by an interflowing Bay; on the West, with the *Pacific Sea*, called also *Mar del Zur*, but the North part is yet scarcely known to the *Europeans*.

It is reputed to be in length between the streights of *Anian* and *Magellan*, 2400, *German Miles* in breadth between *Cabo*

de Fortuna near the *Antian Streights* and *Cabo de Breton* in *Nova Francia* 1300. German Miles.

It is (as the other three parts of the World) divided into Islands and continent.

The Islands are either those which are situated in the Sea, commonly called *Mar del Nord*, or those which are found in *Mar del Sur*. The Chief Islands lying in *Mar del Nord* are,

1. *Terra Nova* or *New-Found-Land*, lying over against the Gulfe of *St. Laurence*; it was first discovered by the *English*, and in the year 1583. *Sir Humphrey Gilbert* took possession of it for the King of *England*, and in the year, 1608. the *English* under the Command of *John Glay* of *Bristow*, built severall habitations upon it: it is a Mountainous and Wooddy Country of a healthfull Air and hath divers commodious Ports & Havens, it lies between the 46th. and 53^d. degree of the *North Poles Altitude*; beyond this, is a little Island called by the *French*, *Isle de Sabie* or the *Sandy Island*, and another on the West of *Terra Nova*, called *Isle de Bretons* or the *Island of St. Laurence*, besides severall little scattered Islands in the Gulfe of *St. Laurence*, as *Menege*, and the three Islands of *Birds*, in which are found a kinde of Amphibious Animal, called by the *French*, *Walrus*, by the *Russians*, *Mors*, somewhat like a *Sea-Calf*, but more monstrous.

2. The next considerable Island which lyeth in the mouth of the River *Canada*, was first discovered by *Quartier*, and by him called the *Island of the Assumption*, by *John Alphonso*, the *Island of the Ascension*, by the Natives, *Natiscotec*; it extends it selfe from the 48th. to the 50th. degree between the South-East and North-West; *Quartier* makes mention of a strange kinde of Fish, found in the River of *Canada*, like unto a *Sea-Hogg*, but having the head of a *Hare*, it is called by the Natives *Adobobwys*.

3. The *Bermuda's* or *Summer Islands*, they are situated in 32. degrees and 25. minutes of Northern Latitude, some say they were so termed from a Spanish Ship called *Bermudas*, which was there cast away carrying *Black Hogs* to the *West-Indies*, that swam ashore and there increased: But the first *English Man* that was ever in them, was one *Henry May*, who in the year 1591. coming from *Spain* was cast away upon

the North-West of the *Bermudas*, they are remarkable for divers sorts of Plants unknown in other parts, as the *Prickle Pear*, the *Payson-Weed*, the *Red-Weed*, the *Purging-Bean*, the *Coffin-Tree*, *Red-Pepper*, the *Sea-Feather*, also several strange Birds, as the *EGge-Bird*, the *Cabow*, the *Tropick-Bird*, the *Pemlico*, which presageth stormes: *Mr. Rieba d More* was the first that planted a Colonie there in the year 1612. which was afterwards supply'd by divers others.

4. *Hispaniola* which was anciently called by the Natives *Aiti* & *Quisqueia*, it was first discovered by *Columbus* in his first navigation in the year 1497. and lyeth between the 18th. and 20th. degree of the *North Poles Altitude*, the Chief Town is called *S. Domingo*, but it hath many other considerable Towns and Villages, and great number of Sea-ports, Capes and Bays, *De go de Arana* was first left Governour in this Island by *Columbus*, afterward *Nicholas de Obando*, who put to death in a most barbarous and cruell manner the *Cassique* or Governour of the Province of *Xaragna*, with his Sister *Anacoana*, the animals peculiar to this Island are, 1. a little Beast called *Hutias* not much unlike our *Conies*, 2. *Chemis*, almost of the same form, but a little bigger, 3. *Mobuy*, a Beast somewhat lesse than the *Hutias*, 4. a Beast called *Cocci*; there is also a sort of Vermin called *Niguas* very hurtfull to Men, also a kinde of beetle called *Cucuyo*, whose eyes shine so cleer by night, that a Man may see to write or read by them, among fish, that which is called *Manati* is there of most esteem, the figure of which is to be seen in *J. de Laet*, the Plants and fruits it produceth are, 1. *Auzuba* a fair large Tree, the fruit whereof is called *Pinna*, resembling a *Malecotoon*, of this Tree there are three sorts, *Faima*, *Boniama*, *Faiqua*, 2. *Quauconex*, 3. *Axi*, of which there are also several sorts, as *Carive*, *Huarabuc*, *Axiblanco*, *Acafran-Axi*, and *Axi coral*, 4. *Tuca*, the root of which serves in stead of Corn, 5. certain Trees called *Guabies*.

5. The Island of *St. Jean Porto Rico*, anciently call'd *Borinquen*, it was discover'd by *Columbus*, in the year, 1493. It lies between the 18th and 19th degree of the *North Poles elevation*, the trees peculiar to this Island are, 1. *Tabernaculo*, or *Taboruc*, 2. *Maga*, 3 that which is call'd the Holy tree, 4 the tree called *Higillo Pintado*, 5 a tree called by the natives

Guao, by the *Mexicans* *Tbeulatan*, 6 *Macanillo* being hurtful to men and beasts, there is also a Poisonous herb called *Qui-bai*. This Island was first inhabited by the Spaniards in the year 1510, under the command of *Jean Ponce de Leon*, afterwards *Baldwin Henry Burgomaster* of *Edam* and General to the *East-India* Company of the United Provinces attempted to take it but was beaten back.

6 *Cuba* about 10 leagues distant from the continent of *America*, it was first conquered by *Diego Velasquo* by the means of *Gassique Hauey* a *Fugitive* of *Hispantola*, who notwithstanding was burnt alive, the trees which grow in this Island different from those of other Countrys are *Xagus* and *Caninga*, here is also the Bird *Flamingo*, and another sort of Birds called *Bambyays*: there are likewise in this Island Protoises of that vast bignesse, that one of them is able to bear five men upon its shell, the principall town of this Island is call'd *Havana*.

7 *Jamaica* situated according to *Herrera*, and *Ovillo* between the 17th and 18th degree of the North-poles elevation, the chief towns are called *Sevill* and *Oristan*, in the year 1494. It was conquered by the English under the command of *Sir Anthony Sherly*, but they held it not long ere they forsook it of their own accord, yet at this present it is again possessed by us.

8 On the North of *Hispantola*, and *Cuba* there are a number of little Islands called *Lucayes* every one of which are by name particularly described by *John de Leat*.

9 On the East side of *St. Jean Perio Rico* lyeth the Islands called *Cabales* or *Capiles*, which are also severally named by the above mentioned Author, * the last of which toward the East called *Barbados* or *Barbudos*, was possess'd by a Colony of English-men, in the year 1627. The people of these Islands have been reported to feed upon mans flesh, whence the Islands were named *Canibales* but they are called by some *Antilla* or *Camrona*.

10 *Margarita*, or the Island of Pearls it lieth eleven degrees Northward from the line, and was discovered by *Columbus* in the year 1498. in his third voyage to *America*.

11 Between the Island of *Margarita* and the firm land of *America* is a little Island call'd *Cubagua*, which produceth a very strange kind of whistle described by *Charles de Pecluse* in

In his book of *Exotiques*, and in some places there issueth out out of the Earth a certain Aromatic liquor floating upon the top of the water much used in *Physick*.

12 About 4 leagues distant from *Cubagua*, there is an Island called *Coche*: less then the former, it was discovered in the year 1579. these three last Islands are considerable by reason of the great fishing for *Pearle* which is there used.

13 About 8 degrees Northward or there about distant from the line lyeth an Island called by the Spaniards *La Trinidad*, where *Sir Water Rawleigh* in the year 1595. sometimes lay at Anchor, the inhabitants are called by one common name *Cairi* or *Carai*.

14 About 7 or 8 leagues Eastward distant from the Isle of *Trinidad* lyeth the Island heretofore called *Tabago*, now new *Walachia*, it is 11 degrees and 16 scruples Northward from the line. It produceth the trees call'd *Bannanes* and *Papaya*, with severall other strange sorts whose figures and descriptions are to be seen in *John de Laet*, but the names of them are not mentioned among Plants that is in chief esteem, which we call *Slijptongen*, there is a sort of Beasts here called *Pacquires*, somewhat like to a Hog, but having the Navel on the top of the Back.

There are severall other small Islands as *Martins Vinyard*, *Long Island*, *Angola*, *St. Martins*, *Eastm*, *St. Christophers*, *Nivia*, *Monserat*, *Astego*, *Dominica*, *Sant alusa*, *Desjada*, *Martinina*, *Dolos*, *Sanctos*, &c. But these are not considerable to afford matter of discourse in so short a survey as this.

The Islands of the South sea, otherwise called the *Pacifique* Sea or *Mar deli Zar* are,

1 The *Magellanique* Islands anciently taken for the continent, but they are divided from it by the straights of *Magellan*, and the straights *Le Maire*, however *D. Leat*, makes no mention of the *Magellanic* Islands, but onely of the Province of *Magellan*.

2 *Terra del fuego*, so called from the frequent fishes of fire and abundance of smok appearing to the first discoverers thereof, it is also called *Terre Australe* or the Southern Land, and is divided by certain channells into a great many of little small Islands, as *D. Leat* affirms, but it remains yet so undiscovered that it cannot be certal ly affirm'd either continent or Islands.

* as *Santta Cruz*, *Virgin*, *Gorda*, *Blance*, *Anagada*, *Combrillo*, &c.

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3 About 38 degrees and some odde scruples Southward from the line, lyeth the Island of *Mocha*, some of our English, as Sir *Francis Drake* and *Thomas Cardiffo* have had commerce with the Natives, but had not so good usage among them as *Oliver de Noort*, and *George Spilbergen*, Low-Country men.

4 The Islands of *Jean Fernandez* &c. by whom they were first discovered called *Jiola de Fuera*, and *Jiola de Tierra*, and lying about 33 degrees and 48 scruples Southward from the line, also *Baruato*: *Leonardo de Argento* of *Jean Fernandez*, which are at this present *St. Felix*, and *St. Amlor*, but they cannot be the same with them now mentioned, for as much as these ly not above 25 degrees and 20 scruples Southward from the line.

5 There is one of the townes belonging to the Government of *Chili*, which is also an Island called *L'Isle de St. Marie*, which as saith *Piedro de Cicca* was formerly named by the *Salvages Lucengo*, in this Island there are a sort of *Croviacs* called *Choros*, in whose heads there are found Pearles of the bignesse of hempseed.

6 The Island of *Maragnan*, of which see more in the description of *Brasile*.

Thus much of the *American* Islands the continent is divided into the Northpart and Southpart of *America*, the Southpart is either that which lyeth toward *Mar del Norti*, the *North Sea*, or toward *Mar del Zur*, i. The *South Sea*, that part which lies toward the South Sea, is called by the *Spaniards Peruviana* and *Tierra Firma*, and is divided into these following Provinces.

1 *Castilla del Oro*, or *Golden Castile*, and by some *Panama*, which is the more modern name, it is in length between *Cartagena*, and the Castle of *Veragua* about 90 leagues, it produceth the herbs called *Cabuia* and *Henchen* or *Nequen* described by *Oviedo* of both these herbs the *Salvages* use to make cordage for nets and other things the chief townes are *Nambre de Dios*, the town of *Panama*, *Porto Belo*, the town *St. Philippe*, and *St. Jago de Nata*, all particularly described by *Juan Bristia Autonely* the chief River of this province is called by the *Salvages Chagre*, by the *Spaniards Rio de Lagartos*.

2 On the right side of the Gulf of *Uraba* lyeth the Province

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vince of *Darien* so called from a River of the same name, among the fruit trees of this province the chief are *Gumara Mamey*, *Gambabo*, *Huvo* or *Hurio*, and *Gucava*, the descriptions of which are to be seen in *de Laet*, *Monardes*, and *Gimara*.

3 *Cartagena* being in length from the great River of *Migdalen*, to the Gulf *Uraba*, and the River *Darien* 24 leagues the chief City is *Cartage* or *Cartagena* from whence the whole province derives its name, it was built in the year 1532. by *Pedro Heredia* who was the first that subdued the *Salvages* of these parts, but it was afterwards taken by the English under the command of Sir *Francis Drake*, *Tolu* whence there used to be brought a most excellent sort of *Balm*, *St. Cruz de micox*, and *Baranca de Malambo*.

4 *Santa Martha*, which is in length from *Cartagena* to the River of *La Hacha* toward the East 70. Leagues, the Chief City is of the same name with the Province, the other Towns are *Teneriffe Tamalam*, called by the *Spaniards*, *Villa de las Palmas*, *Ciudad de los Reyes*, where the fruit called *Xagua*, of which they make bread, and the Herb *Scorzonera* abound, *Ocanna* & *la Ramada*, about 30. Leagues from *St. Martha*, lies the Town and Government of *Rio de la Hacha*, anciently called by the *Spaniards*, *Nuestra Señora de la Nieves*.

5 *Nova Granada*, or the *New Kingdome of Granada*, 130. Leagues in length, and bordered on the East with the Government of *Venezuela*, on the North with that of *St. Martha*, it was first discovered and conquered in the year 1536. by *Gonsalvo Ximenes de Quesada* Lievetenant to *Ferdinand de Lugo* Generall of the *Canarie* Islands, about which time also came *Sebastian de Belalcazar* and *Nicholas Uredeman* into those parts, the Chief City is *St. Fe de Bogota*, the rest are the Town of *St. Michael*, *Tocayana* and *Tunia*, there are bordering upon *Granada* the Provinces *Mula* and *Colymas* in which are the City of *Trinidad*, and the village of *Palma*, among the Trees of these Provinces are *Quasque*, *Lariuros Guaiac*, *Xagua*, *Hobo* and *Aguspa*, there are also certain beasts called *Guatinias* somewhat resembling our *Hares*.

6 *Popayan* about 130. leagues in length, between the Province of *Quito* and the Government of *Cartagene*, one of the Discoverers and Governours of these parts was *Pizarro*, after him

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Sebastian de Belalcazar, the Metropolis or chief City of this Province is of the same name with the Province it selfe, the rest are called *Antiochia*, *Caramanto*, *Anzerma*, *S. Juan de Paltos*, *Guadajara de Buga*, *S. Sebastian de Plata*, *S. Juan de Truxillo*, called by the Savages *Ysance*, the City of *Medrigal* called by the *Indians* *Chiapanzia*, *Agrada* otherwise called *Malaga*.

7 *Peru* which is in length from the Province of *Quinto* under the line, to that of *Chili*, near the Tropic of *Capricorn* 600. Leagues, there are two sorts of Puls in this Province, the one called *Purru* the other *Chuy*, among their Plants are *Papas*, *Oca* and *Annu*, the roots of which serve instead of *Mayze* to make bread with, there is a Plant called *Coca* or *Cuca*, described by *Monard*, *Blaire*, *Valera* and *Garcilisso*, being of that great vertue that under the Empire of the *Incas* it was not permitted to any to use it without license from the King or his Officers: the Flower called *Cresses* of *Peru* hath been long since brought over, and made to grow in these parts, the *Indians* call it *Mexixgullit* & *Petor Chille*, there is also an Herb called *Mateclu* of great vertue for the eyes, among their fruits the chief are *Rucma*, *Chaco*, *Mulli*, *Leucoma*, & a fruit call'd by the natives *Manior Blar-co*, among the Beasts of *Peru* the chief are *Pacollama*, *Huanacullama*, *Pacos*, *Vicnnas* and *Tarugas*, among Birds *Nunnuma*, *Quents* called by the *Spaniards* *Tominejos*, *Suyuntu*, &c. and of Fishes one which the *Indians* call *Challna*. This Province is divided into three Parlements as they are called, the first is *Quito* having a Metropolis of the same name, the other townes are *Rbiobamba*, *Cuenca*, *St. Jacob de Guayaquil*, the stately Pallace of *Thome bamba*, *Zamora*, &c. The second is *Lima* or *Los Reyes* so called from its chief City, being of the same name, the rest are *miraflores*, *St. Juan de la Frontera*, *S. Jago de los valles*, *S. Francisco de la Vittoria*, *S. Mignel de la Ribera* *Castrovi.reina*, *I. Juan dell Ora* &c. The third is called *Charcas*, whose Chief townes are *La Plata*, *Potosi*, and *Arica*.

8 The Government of *Chile* extending in length between the vally of *Copiapu* and the mouth of the straights about 500 leagues, there is in this part of *America*, a little Beast called *Cuincua* much esteemed for its skin, of fruit trees that which is most Peculiar to this Country is termed by the

Natives

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Natives Nuni, by the *Spaniards* *Murtilla*, the chief Towns are *La Serena*, *Concepcion*, *Imperiale*, *Villa nueva de los Infantes*, *Valdivia*, &c.

The South part of *America* which lyeth toward the North-Sea, is divided into these Provinces.

1 The Province of *Magellan* which some call the *Magellanick Islands*, although by the Maps it doth not appear to be any other than continent, it extendeth it selfe from the Government of *Chile* being the 44th. degree of the *Arctick* Poles Elevation, as far as the *Streights* of *Magellan*, being in the 53^d. degree of the same Elevation; the first of the *Spaniards* that sailed through these *Streights*, was Captain *Ladribero* at the command of *Garcias Mendosa*, next him *Pedro Sarmiento* sent by *Don Francisco de Toledo*, *Viceroy* of *Peru*, but *Sr. Fr. Drake* had past them before into the South-Sea, and after him *Candish* and *Hawkins*, and in the year 1598. the *Dutch* began their Navigation through them, under *James Mabv* and *Simon de Cordes*, the next year under *Sebald de Weert*; in these parts they found a certain sort of Birds called *Penguin*. *Sarmiento* was the first that persuaded *Phillip* the second to fortifie the passages of the *Streights*, to which end *Diego Flores de Valdes* was sent, who placed a Colony thereabouts a good way more southerly are the *Streights* of *Le Maire*, so called because they were discovered in the year 1615. by *Isaac Le Maire* of *Antwerp*, accompanied with his Son *James*, and *William Cornelius Schoute*.

2 The Province of *Rio de la Plata*, so called from a great River of that name first discovered in the year 1525. by *Juan Dias de Solis*, afterward *Sebastian Cabo* sailed a great way up into the River, in the year 1525. *Diego Garfia* a *Portughes* follow'd the same trace, lastly *Pedro de Mendosa* and his Lievtenant *Juan de Ayola* discovered many more places thereabout, in the year of *Christ* 1608. *Avaro Nunnez* *Cabeza de Veca* was sent chiefe Governour in these parts for the King of *Spain*, the Metropolis of this Province is called *Nuestra Señora del Assumption*, the other chiefe Towns are *Nuestra Señora de Bnenos Ayres*, *Ontiveras* called by the *Indians* *Guayra*, *S. Salvador* &c. to this Province are adjacent two others

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others of lesse note, *Tac man* and *S. Cruz de la sierra*.

3 The Province of *Brasil*, the Longitude of it is between the 29th, and 39th. degree, it was first discovered for the King of Spain by *Vincent Jannex Pincon*, and next by *Diego Lepe* in the year of Christ 1500. afterwards for the King of Portugall by *Cabral*, it being possessed to this day by the Portugeses, among the Beasts peculiar to this Province are *Pacas*, *Agoutis*, *Pagues*, *Caragues*, but two more strange than the rest, one called *Tatu* by the Native, *Armadillo* by the Spaniards, *Encubertado* by the Portugeses being covered almost all over with scales, there are also severall sorts of Serpents, as *Giboya*, *Guirarupigaora*, *Boytimsapa*, *Guaytiepna*, *Boycupecanga*, here is also a sort of Insects mentioned by *De Lery* called *Tonga*, which seemes to be the same with *Nigua* before mentioned, among Birds the chief are some sorts of *Perroquets*, as *Ataras*, *Mocacs*, also those little Birds called by the Natives *Gvainomby*, by the Spaniards *Tominejas*, the *Guiraneaneta*, the *Guirapanga*, with divers others mentioned by *De Laet*, *Ibevet de Lery* and *Johnstonius* in his History of Birds, among their Fruit Trees *Acaious*, *Ombu*, *Jacupucaya*, *Araticupana*, *Japuticaba*, *Pequea* of two kindes, they have also fruits called *Murucuges*, *Aracas*, the *Coco* of which they make *Chocolate*, the Trees called *Guaberiba*, *Cupayba*, *Ambayba*, *Ambaitinga*, *Igbucamici*, *Ibirapitanga*, *Ayri* whose Trunc is all over beset with Prickles *Vbebebasou* *Penoabsou*, &c. also certain Shrubs as *Hivourae*, *Choine*, *Pocoaire*, among their Herbs & smaller Shrubs, the chief are *Mandioca*, of whose root they use to make bread, *Nana*, *Pacob*, or the Fig of *Adam*, *Murucua Manmaras*, *Iicucu*, resembling *Mechoacan*, *Ipecaya*, &c. there hath been found moreover in this Country a monstrous kinde of Spider of an extraordinary bulk of body, and having 4 joynts in every legge besides that which joynes the legges to the body, among the Fishes taken upon this coast the chief are *Camurupi*, *Piraom'u*, *Warakapemme* which the Portugalls call *Dorada*, *Yeremonga*, *Ubirre* which some call *Mucu*, *Awahkattee*, *Pira woewab*, *Pancapana*, with divers others of very strange formes, of which you may see more in *Rondeletius*, *Aldrovandus* and

other

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other Authors that have writ of this subject. *Brasil* is divided into severall Governments called by the Portugeses *Capitanias*, as *S. Vincent*, *Rio Jennero*, *Spiritu sancto*, *Porto Seguro*, *Pernambuco*, *Paraiba*, *Rio Grande*, &c. the chief Cities of this Province are *S. Vincent*, *S. Sebastian*, the town of *Spiritu sancto*, *S. Amaro*, *Glinda*, the town of *Paraiba* or *Philippis Potengi siara*, &c.

There is also an Island belonging to the Province of *Brasil*, called *Maragnan*, which produceth several sorts of strange Plants, as the trees called *Bannanna*, *Ovaieroua*, *Janipaba*, *Acou-titreva* *Tucumuc*, *Caranauue*, *Copowich-ouessin*, *Copowichaioup*, *Tacaranda*, &c. Also these herbs, *Anana*, *Carouata*, *Trammacatu*, *Commendaouessou*, *Taya.ouassou*. The cheife birds peculiar to this Island are *Ouyra-ouassou*, *Ouvirata-ouiran*, *Maiton*, *Toucan* and others, the rivers of *Maragnan* afford great store of fish, as the *Camauroupi*, *Ouatoucoupon* *Cambouriouessou*, *Tinmou ouassou*, and others; there are also bred here severall sorts of strange beasts, the cheife whereof are called *Tamandoua*, *Janouara*, *Souassou-varan*, *Unan* a creature of a monstrous shape whose figure is described by *Charles de L'Ecluse*, the chief Towns of this Island are *Timpohu*, *Jtaparij*, *Carnoupiop*, *Euayne*, *Jra-enclave*, *Arofove-leuve*.

4 *Guaiana*, which lyeth at the most within 2 or 3 degrees of the line, and hath been termed by some *Le province del Orado*, it is said to have been discovered by *Francisco de Orellana* and afterwards in the year, 1560. was visited by *Pedro de Orsua*, it is divided into 3 parts. 1. *Rio de las Amazonas*. 2. *Gniana* properly so called, or *Rio de Wiapoco*. 3. *Voronouque*, whose cheife Towns are *S. Thomm* and *Manoa* the plants peculiar to this Country are *Ademonie Torock*, a tree whose fruit incites very much to *Venus*: *Anoto*, *Colliman*, *Barratta*, *Pira Timinere*, or *Letter-hour*, their cheife Birds are *Ouakere* *Rapanne*, *Covaka*, of their fish the cheife *Accaren* & *Aymaren*, of their beasts *Maypurice*, *Baremo*, *Abi-hera* and *Waricarij*, the first Englishman that made an expedition into these parts was *Sir Water Rawleigh* in the year 1595. and the year after *Captain Laurence Keimes*, and *Thomas Marsham*.

5 The province of *Nova Andalusia* otherwife called *Cumana* lying

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lying over against the famous cape called *Punta de Araya* where the renowned Salt pits are; it is divided into *Andaluzia* properly so called (which containeth the Cities *Cumana* or new *Corduba* and *Comanagotta*) and *Venezuela* whose chiefe City is *Coro*, the rest *Nuestra Sennora de Carvalleda Nova Valentia*, *Tucago*, and *Laguna*, about the Government of this province there was a very high dispute between *Hieronimo de Orta*, and *Antonio Sedeno*, but *Venezuela* is thought to have been first discovered by the Germans, *Ambrose Alfinger*, *Hierome Sailer* and *George Eviger* managing affaires in behalfe of *Vessers de Auspurg* to whom *Charles* the 5th ingaged that Province, on the utmost borders toward the East is a great lake called the lake of *Maracapano*, there is also another lake called *Maracaybo* 24 leagues in Circuit.

The North part of *America* usually call'd *Mexicana* is also divided into that part which lieth toward *Mar del Nort* or the North Sea, and that which lieth toward *Mar del Zur* or the South Sea.

That part of Northern *America* which lieth toward *Mar del Zur*, or the South Sea, is distinguished into these Provinces.

1 *Nova Galicia* which is subdivided into other lesser Provinces, as First *Gualajara*, so called from its Capitall City of the same name built by *Nunno de Gusman* the two other principall towns being called *Villa del Espiritu Santo*, and *Santa Maria de Los Lagos*. Second *Xalisco* whose chiefe City is called *Compostelle* built by the same *Nunno*. Third *Chiameila* into which *Francisco de Ybarra* first brought a Colonie of Spaniards which he named *St. Sebastian*. Fourth *Culvacan* which was first discovered and subjugated in the year 1531. by *Nunno de Gusman* who builds a City in it called *St. Miguel* upon the river de *Los Mageres*. Fifth *Cinaloa*. Sixth *Los Zacatecos* where the rich mines of *Avinno* were discovered by *Francio de Ybarra* in the yeare, 1554. *Lewis de Velasco* being *Viceroy*.

2 *Nova Biscaya* having also in it very rich Mines, this Province was likewise discovered by *Francis de Ybarra* there borders upon it another little Province called *Topia* the chiefe townes of it are *S. Joanner*, *S. Barbara*, and *Ende* where the Silver Mines are.

3 *California*.

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3 *California* which extends it selfe from *New Spaine* and *Galicia* West-ward, as far as the *Streights of Anim*, though it be represented an Island in some old Map, yet *J. de Laet* makes a Question whether it be Island or Continent, it began first to be discovered in the year 1534 by *Hernando Cortes*, afterwards *Francisco de Ulba* * sailed into the Gulf * *Hernando de Alarcon* & *Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo* of *California*, but returned back without doing any great matter.

4 *Cibola* into which there were expeditions made by severall, as *Frier Marc de Niza*, *Francisco Vasquez de Coronado*, and others.

5 *Quivira*, into which severall expeditions were made by *Fr. Vasquez*, *Garcias Lopes de Cardenas*, *Fr. de Benavides*, *J. de Padilla* and others.

6 *Nova Albion*, which was first discovered by *Sr. Fr. Drake* in the Voyage which he made about the Earth.

7 *Nova Mexico*, into which *Augustin Ruiz* a Monk went first to preach the Gospell, afterwards *Antonio de Espejo* made an expedition into those parts, and discovered severall Countries thereabout.

The north part of *America* which lyeth toward the North Sea, is divided into these Provinces.

1 *Guatemala* subdivided into 13 lesser Provinces, whereof the chief are, *Guatemala* specially so called, and by the Indians *Quauemallac*, in which there growes a little Tree called *Xiquiquilit Pitxahuac*, whose leaves are of an excellent blew colour; *Chiapa* in which is the City of *Ciudad Real*; *Honduras* in which *Christopher Olid*, *Piedro de Alvarado*, and severall other Spanish Captaines made expeditions at the appointment of *Hernando Cortes* by whom most of these parts were first discovered, the chief towns of *Honduras* are *Valladolid*, *Gracias a Dios*, and *S. Pedro*; *Socomusco* *Verapaz*, in which there is plenty of *Liquid amber*, *Anime*, and *Xuchicopal*; *Nicaragua* which produceth a tree called by the Natives *Canocbilli*, by the Spaniards *Arbol de Soldaduras*, because the leaves of it applyed to broken bones quickly solder them up again, the chief towns are *Leon de Nicaragua*, *Granada*, *Sigovia*, *Jaen*, *Costa Rica*, whose chief towns are *Aranjucs*, *Carriago*, and

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Castro

Castro d'Austria, Veragua first discovered in the year 1511 by Christopher Columbus, the chief towns are la Concepcion, la Trinidad, S. Fe, and Carlos

2 Mexico so called from the chief City, being of the same name, but termed by the Inhabitantes *Tenexitla* or *Tenuchitla* after a long and is distant from the line Northward about 20 degrees and some od minutes, being situated in the midst of a great lake, which is 8 leagues long and 5 broad, * there are adjoining to Mexico other lesser Provinces, as *Acapulco*, having in it a Town and Port of the same name, *Panuco*, containing 3 chief Towns or Spanish Colonies, *S. Stevan del Puerto*, *S. Jago de los valles*, *S. Lodovic de Tampice*, *Tlascal*, the Metropolitan of which is called *Puebla de los Angeles*, the other chief town is of the same name with the Province, there is here produced great plenty of *Cochinille* and *Liquidamber*, *Tepeaca* where *Cortez* built a City called *Segura de la Frontera*, there is found in this Province a miraculous little Bird called *Huitzitzil*, of which see *Ximenes*, *Edufe*, *Johnson's* History of Birds and others; *Guaxaca*, whose chief Towns are *Antequera*, *S. Illisonso de los Zapotecas* &c. there is here produced a certain Shrub called *Huitzpacotl*, of great vertue in Phisick, mentioned by *Charles l'Edufe Ximenes* and others; *Mechoacan* whose chief Cities are *Valladolid* called by the natives *Guayangaero*, *S. Michael*, *S. Philippe*, *Conception de Salaya*, there are here produced severall sorts of Plants, as the Shrubs *Maripenda*, *Charopeti*, and the 4 sorts of *Xchicopalli*, mentioned by *Ximenes* and others; the Herbs *Carrizetti*, *Acutzchuarira*, *Tlalmalitl*, the animals peculiar to this Province, are the Beasts called *Theollalmexames*, in which is found the Bezoar Stone, *Alibes*, and certain Birds called *Aures*; *Yucatan* a Peninsule first discovered by *Fr. Hernandez de Corduba*, the chief Towns of it are *Merida*, *Valladolid*, *Campeche* and *Salamanca*; *Tabasco* where the Spaniards have a Town called *Villa de Nustra sennora de la Vittoria*.

3 *Nova Hispania* the chief part of Northern *America* extending it selfe East-ward from *Yucatan* to *Mechoacan* 400 leagues in length, of this Country *Mexico* is reckoned a

part

part with the other Provinces above mentioned, it produceth excellent sorts of Gummes and Aromaticque Liquors, most of which are commonly used by us in Medicine; also divers kindes of Fruit Trees, as *Acbiott*, by some called *Cbanguarica*, *Amicozic*, *Quachayobuactly*, *Quaulalatzin*, *Xilxocotl* called by the Spaniards *Gnayabo*, *Mintzquit* &c. the figures of many of them may be seen in *de Laet*, this Country above all others aboundeth with a number of admirable Flowres particularly those which grow upon a certain Tree called *Floripondio*, there is also another Tree called by the Natives *Xichnicazilli* bearing a sort of flowre which the Spaniards call *Ilor de Oreja*, from the resemblance to an Ear, there are also certain Herbs whose Natures & Vertues are very considerable, as *Ycuipalli* called by the Spaniards *Ceusdilla*, *Tlilxochitl*, *Cbichimcapalli*, *Mecaxuchitl*; the famous *Nie Cocao* groweth here in great abundance, of which there are 4 sorts, *Cacabuacquabuilt*, *Xuchicacabuacquabuilt*, *Tlalcacabuacquabuilt*, and another sort of the same name and bignesse with the first, among divers sorts of Pretious Stones which this Country produceth, the 3 kinde of *Jaspers* of great value and vertue.

4 *Florida* being a hundred leagues in length from North to South, and lying over against the Island of *Cuba*, it was first discovered in the year, 1512. by *Juan Ponce de Leon*, afterwards several expeditions were successively made by the Spaniards, under divers great Captains as *Lucas Vasquez de Aion*, *Pamphile merves Hernando a Soto*, *Luis de Muscoso de Alvarado* by the French under the conduct of *Jean Ribauld Rene de Laudoniere* *Dominique de Gurgues* and others; among their plants there is a tree, described at large by *Ximenes*, of whose leaves the Indians make an excellent drinke called *Cacine*, of their Herbs, there is one very much esteemed, which they call *Apyomatly* or *Pbatzistranda*, the two cheife fortified townes of this Province are *St. Augustin*, and *St. Mattheu*, this Province was discovered on *Palm-Sunday* which in Spanish is called *Pascua de Flores*, whence it took the name of *Florida*.

5 *Nova Francia* lying between to 40th and 50th degree of the Arctic-poles Altitude, to which on the North side belong those

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those Countries that lye by the river Canad * together with Terra Nova and some other Islands already described in the North Seas, on the South side lies that province which is called Acadia, wherein is that famous *Pemptegout* which some think to be the same with *Norumbegue* the chiefe port towne is called portroyal, the first Colonie that was brought into the North part of Nova Francia by the French was under the command of James Quartier sent by Francis the first in the year, 1534. afterwards in the year, 1603. Peter da Gua Lord of Monts brought another Colonie thither, and obtained the title of Viceroy, after him in the year 1606, *Pour-trin-court* made a voyage into the South part, but that part called Cadie came afterwards to have the title of new Scotland, and under that name was given by King James to Sir William Alexander.

6 Virginia or all that part of America which extends it selfe from *Norumbegua* to *Cuaruoc* and which began first to be discovered by *Jean Verazza* mao Florentine who was employed by Francis the first, King of France, to discover the North parts of America; it containeth New-England new Netherlands, and Virginia it selfe commonly so called, this part was first discovered by Sir Walter Rawleigh and afterwards Sir Humphrey Gilbert in the year, 1583. having attempted a Plantation in some of those parts and perishing in the design, Sir Richard Greenville about two yeares after took a voiage thither and Landed his men, but returning for England for supplies, when he came back thither again, he could heare no newes of the Colony he had left there, nor was it ever known what became of them, the like miscarriage also happened to those men which were left at *Hatorask* by Mr. *Jo. White* in the year, 1687. The first Colony that took firm possession in those parts was seled there in the year 1606. under the conduct of Captaine Bartholmew Gofnol and Captain Christopher Newport, yet they suffered many troubles and miseries for a great while till at length in the year, 1609. they received strong suplies out of England which came along with Sir Thomas Day, Sir Thomas Gates, Lord de la Ware and other eminent Persons, and now divers parts of the Country

Country are well peopled, and great profit is derived from the commodities which *Virginia* produceth, the chiefe of which are Pitch, Tarre, Soap-stiches, Rosen, Flax, Cordage Wainscot, Glasse, and such like; The fruits peculiar to this Country are *Pitchamines*, which are a kind of *Damosines*; a kind of *Messamines* which are a kind of Grapes; *Chechinguamins*, a sort of fruit somewhat resembling *Chestnuts*; * *Rawco-*mens somewhat resembling a *Goosberry*, these groweth also a Berry somewhat like unto *Capers*, which they call *Ocough-tanamnis*, they make their bread of a Plant called *Mactowna*, which groweth like our *Bents*, having a seed like *Rie*, there is also a kind of *Strawberry* called *Moracock*; Their roots are *Tockawoughe*, being very good to eat, *Wichsacan* of great vertue in the healing of wounds, *Pogones* which aswageth swellings and aches, *Musqualpen* wherewith they paint their maces and targets, * they have in great request a sort of Pulse called *Assentamen*, here are also divers sorts of Beasts different from those of other Countrys, as *Arough-cun* resembling a *Badger*, *Assapanick* which we call a flying *Squirrel*, *Opassum* a certain Beast having a bagg under her belly, wherein she carrieth and suckleth her young, *Mussacus* which smelleth strong of musk, and resembleth a water Rat, *Urchunquois* a kind of wild Cat. In this Country there are five great Navigable Rivers, which descend toward the left hand, from that large gulfse found out by Captain *John Smith*, vulgarly called the *Gulfse of Chesapeack*, the first river is named *Pawlatan*, by which name the *Callique* of that Province through which it runs is called, with whom Captain *Smith* and the English had many great transactions, this River receiveth into it divers lesser rivers, as *Quyaugcobasick*, *Tibout* which inhabit the *Roanoke* and *Namund*, *Chickahamania*, and the bay of *Kecoughtan*, the next chiefe river is *Pamaunke*, on the right hand of which lyeth *Weracomoco*, the chiefe residence of their grand *Callique*, the third River is *Toppahanock*, which descends from the Mountaines called *Maryahaacks*, the fourth River is called *Patawomek*, and the fifth *Pawtuxunt*. The suprem, of all the *Calliques* was called *Piphatan*, to whom the smaller *Cal-*

* *Macocquer*
a kind of ap-
ple, Lobe de
Wingandecaw
decrib.d by
Charles de L'e-
cluse, *Musta-*
quesumauks
or *Indian*
figges.

* *Opanawk*;
Kissucpe-
nauck, *Tismaw*,
Calushaw &
Habascom.

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liquies called *Werowances* were subordinate, the places first discover'd by the *English* were *Croatan*, the Isle of *Roanock*, *Hatorak*, and *Secotan*, their chiefe Townes are *James town*, where the Colony was first planted, and *Henry-town*. The chiefe townes of the Natives were *Pomeiock*, *Weapemeock*, and *Secota*. On the west side of the great *Virginia Bay*, there lyeth a Province called *Maryland*, on the North side of the River *Patomuck*, and divided from *Virginia* by the said River.

In this part of the continent of *America* which lyeth between *Virginia* and *New-England*, the *Dutch* have a Plantation called *Novelle Belgique* or *New-Netherlands* which was first discovered by *Henry Hudson* an *English-man*, who was sent by the *East India* company of the united Provinces to finde out a passage towards *Tartarie* and *China*, it begins at *Cape Malebar* and extends it selfe Westward as far as *Cape Corneille*, among the Plants of this Country the chiefe, are a sort of *Turquiebeans* having an admirable variety of colour, the grand river of this Country is *Manhattes*, the chiefe Townes are *New-Amsterdam*, *Hellegat*, *Fort Orange*, and others.

Thus having briefly toucht upon all the other parts of *America*, I come now to that which was primarily designed, namely a description of the first Discovery, and also of the present state of *New-England*.

A Description of NEW-ENGLAND, and particularly of the Province of MAINE.

THAT part of Northern *America* which we call at this day *New-England*, is between the 41 and the 45th degree of Latitude, in the year 1606. this Country began to be possessed of *English* by publick Authority, there being a grant made by

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by King *James* to certain Gentlemen and Merchants, to bring their Colonies both into the Northern and Southern parts, onely it was injoynd them to leave a hundred miles of void space between one company and the other, and not to incroach any nearer then the bounds prescribed. Into the North parts *Henry Chalon* was first sent, who was taken by the *Spaniards*, about the same time *Thomas Haman* was sent by Sir *John Popham* Lord chiefe Justice of *England* toward the river of *Sagadehoc* for the succour of *Chalon*, but not finding him, after he had scowr'd the coast all about, he return'd back again to *England*, afterwards at the expence of the said Sir *John Popham* a hundred men were transported to settle a Colonie at *Sagadehoc* who seated themselves in a peninsule, which is at the mouth of this river, where they built a fortress to defend themselves from their enemies, which they named *St. George*, the Commander of this Company was *George Popham*, and the Master of the Ship *Rawleigh Gilbert*, they attempted to discover the river, and met with a wood which was near unto an Island, where they easily went on shore, this place was distant from the line about 45 degrees and some odde scruples, the soile is not very fruitfull, although there are many woods, and those full of *Oake*; the *Salvages* live much after the same fashion as those in other parts, they are much tormented with an evill spirit, which they call *Tanto*, whom they rather fear then honour, in the year 1608. the Governour of the Colonie deceasing, and a little after him the Lord chiefe Justice, who had been the chiefe that had furnisht them with fresh supplies, they abandon'd the Colonie and returned for *England* in those Ships that had been sent them with succours, at which unexpected return, the Patrons of the designe were so offended, that for a certain time they desisted from their enterprises, in the mean while the *French* making use of this occasion, placed Colonies in divers places, untill such time as *Argall* coming from *Virginia* disturbed their designs, overthrew their Colonies and brought away Prisoners all he could lay hold on; not long after Captain *Hobson* and others were set out with very great preparations, and with them two *Salvages* which had been

been detained for some time in *England*, whom they thought to make use of, the better so draw the rest of the Natives to their commerce, but in regard that a little before their arrival, a certain *English-man* named *Hunt*, had brought away from that place 24 of the *Salvages* whom he had by treachery, and under pretence of friendship inticed into his Ship, and as it came afterwards to be known, had sold them to the *Spaniards* in the streights of *Gibraltar*, the *Salvages* from thence contracted so great an animosity toward the *English*, that Captain *Hobson* was constrained to return without doing any thing. In the year 1614 Captain *John Smith* was sent (to fish for Whales, and to seek for Mines of gold and silver) who landed upon the Island of *Monahiggan*, he found some store of Whales, but not those kinde of Whales which afford so much profit by reason of their Oile; the next year being sent again, he fell into the hands of *French Pirates*, who detain'd him Prisoner for a certain time, nevertheless one of the *Salvages* which *Hunt* had sold to the *Spaniards*, hapning to fall into the hands of the *English*, they again conceived new hopes, and having with much difficulty obtain'd a new Patent from the King, they a little after brought a new Colonie into those parts. But before I proceed to the farther mention of the perfecting of this plantation, It will not be amisse to acquaint you with the occasion of the aforementioned Captain *Chaloungs* being sent upon this voyage; after the universall peace concluded between King *James* and all the neighbouring Princes; divers resolute spirits who wanted employment hunted after adventures abroad, and among those not a few were eager to make farther discoveries into the new World, about which time there hapned to come into the harbour of *Plymouth*, one Captain *Waymouth*, who had been employ'd by the Lord *Arundel* of *Warder* for the discovery of the North-west passage, this Captain *Waymouth* brought five of the Natives along with him into *England*, of whom great use was made toward this intended designe; My Grand-father Sir *Ferdinando Gorges*, who at that time commanded in the Fort and Island of *Plymouth*, took these Natives into his custody, and having kept them full three

years

yeares, he made them capable to inform him of all things that were of concernment to the furthering of his designe, and to set him down what great rivers ran up into the Land, what men of note were seated on them, of what power they were, and how ally'd, upon these credible information which the Natives had given him, he sent away a Ship furnished with men and provisions convenient for the service intended under the command of Captain *Henry Challowng*, with whom he sent two of the Natives to make good the informations they had given him, upon which he grounded his Instructions to the Captain and the Master of the Ship, strictly injoyning them not to swerve from them, but the Captain falling sick of a Fever, they were forc't to put in at *S. J. de Porto Rico*, where they staid till his recovery, after which going on in their intended course, they were taken by the *Spanish* Fleet coming from *Havana*, so that this voyage was overthrown and the two Natives lost. But Captain *Prinne* whom my Lord chiefe Justice *Popham* dispatch't away from *Bristow*, soon after the sending of Captain *Challowng*, arrived happily in those parts, and brought back with him at his return the most exact discovery of that Coast that ever had been gain'd till then, whereupon my Lord chiefe Justice and divers other Lords speedily procured his Majesties Authority for the settling of a Plantation in that part of *America*, which was to be undertaken by divers Gendemen and Merchants of the West of *England*, as the Plantation of *Virginia* was undertaken by those of the City of *London*. it was about the year 1607 when my Lord chiefe Justice and his associates of the west Country, sent from *Plymouth* three Saile of Ships under the command of Captain *Popham* President, Captain *Rawleigh* Gilbert and divers other eminent persons, as I have already mention'd, you have also heard how that after the death of Captain *Popham* their President, and of the Lord chiefe Justice *Popham*, which was soon after, those of the Plantation were so discourag'd, that notwithstanding the fresh supplies which had been sent them, they all with one consent returned back for *England*, to the great discontent of the chiefe Promoters of the designe. My Grand-father

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(notwithstanding all these disasters) was so constant to his first resolutions, that he became owner of a Ship himselfe, which he sent into those parts for further trade and discovery, with Mr. *Vines* and severall others of his own servants; and this course he held for some yeares together, at length there came to him one Captain *Harly*, and brought along with him a Native of the Island of *Capawike*, called *Erpenow*, by which meanes he conceived new hopes of reviving this long languishing designe, especially having recover'd *Assacumet* one of the *Salvages* formerly sent with *C. Chaloung*; upon which encouragements, he took care to dispatch away *C. Harly*, with necessaries convenient for such a voyage, the Earl of *Southampton* favouring the designe, and furnishing him with some Land-souldiers under the command of Captain *Hobson*, who by reason of *Erpenow's* escape, and other disasters which betell, was (as I have intimated) before constrained, to return back without effecting any thing of moment. In the year 1615. Sir *Richard Hakings* undertook a voyage into those parts by Authority from the Councell of the second Colonie, but by reason of the great Warres among the Natives, his observations could not be such as might give us any farther light, then what had already been received; but not long after Captain *Dormer* being disappointed of his meanes to come from the *New-found Land* to *New-England*, took shipping for *England*, and came to my Grand-father at *Plymouth*, giving him an accompt what his hopes were to be able to doe him service, if he pleased to employ him; whereupon he dispatch't him away in his own Ship with the company he had gotten together, appointing him first to meet with Captain *Rocraft*, who had been sent to *New-England* a little before, but hearing that *Rocraft* was gone to *Virginia*, he immediately directed his course thither, thinking to have met with him there, but *Rocraft* being dead, and all lost that should have supply'd him, he soon made his return, and coming to *Capawike*, he set himselfe ashore there with all his people, where *Erpenow* the *Salvage* that had formerly made an escape, seeing him, conspired with some of his fellows to take him Prisoner, which they had

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had effected, had he not defended himselfe with great valour and resolution, nor did he come off without being wounded in fourteen or fifteen severall places, and those wounds so dangerous, that he was forc't to goe to *Virginia* to be cured of them, where he fell sick and dyed; After he had made so many tryalls of the state and commodities of the Country, and of the nature of the people, he thought it expedient to use the like care and order for affaires in this Northern Plantation, as the *Virginia* company had done for the Southern, and thereupon he imparted his desires to some of the Lords of the privy Councell, by whose favours and meanes, he obtained his Majesties Royall Charter to be granted according to his warrant to the Sollicitour Generall, the Copie of which is set down at large in his own relations. This patent was no sooner past under the great seal, but certain of the company of *Virginia* took great exceptions thereat, as conceiving it to be a matter which tended very much to their prejudice, in so much that they made severall complaints to the King, and the Lords of the Councell, who notwithstanding after many serious debates, found no cause why there should be any thing revoked of what had been granted, yet they still prosecuted the business so far, that it was brought to a hearing the next Parliament that fate, where my Grand-father being summoned to appear three or four severall times, he still made answer to all such objections as were made by the House against him in behalfe of the Company of *Virginia*, wherewith he made no question, but he had sufficiently satisfied the most part of the House, for as much as they forbade the Lawyers to speak any more, but his opposites used such powerfull meanes, that when the Houses presented the publique greivances of the Kingdome, that of the patent for *New-England* was the first, and which gave him a farther trouble, the Count of *Tiliers*, Embassador for the King of *France*, laid claim to those Territories, in behalfe of the King his Master, whereunto he made so full a reply, that there was no more heard of that claime, the *Dutch* also began to trade with the Natives in *Hudsons* river, and stood so preemtorily upon their tearmes, had not speedy

speedy complaint been made to the States, who utterly disown'd the businesse, that their designe of intruding upon us, was clearly to be discerned; During this controvertie between my Grand-father and the *Virginia* company, divers Families that had retired themselves into *Holland* for liberty of conscience, being invited by the said company to become Enterprizers in this Plantation, and willingly accepting the occasion offer'd, they were scarcely well settled in the Country ere they perceiving that the Authority which they had from the *Virginia* company, could not warrant their abode in that place, which they found so prosperous and so agreeable to them, they made their application immediately to my Grand-father, desiring him to mediate for them to the Councell of *New-Englands* affaires to settle them in that Plantation, which was accordingly performed to their great satisfaction, which place was afterwards called *New-Plymouth*, about this time my Uncle Captain *Robert Gorges*, was employed by the Councell of *New-Englands* affaires, as their Lieutenant Generall to regulate the abuses of divers fishermen and other Interlopers, who without order or licence frequented these Coasts; for which his good service, he had assigned unto him by a patent from the Councell, all that part of the main Land commonly called *Messachusett*, situate upon the Northeast side of the bay of *Messachusett*; Lieutenant Collonell *Norton* likewise undertaking to settle a Plantation upon the river of *Agonentico*, if my Grand-father pleas'd to bear a part with him, upon which motion he was contented that I my selfe should be nominated, together with him and the rest, whereupon at his intercession to the Lords, we obtained a patent among us, of twelve thousand Acres of Land upon the East side of the river *Agonentico*, to my Associates, and twelve thousand more upon the West side to my selfe, the Lieutenant Collonell going over with some of his Associates to take possession of their territories, there was sent over in my stead, my Cousen, Captain *William Gorges*, who had been my Grand-father's Lieutenant in the Fort of *Plymouth*, with divers Workmen for the building of Houses, Mills, and all things necessary for the settlement of our

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our designe, and we had the more hopes of a happy success of these affaires, by reason that not far from that place, there had been settled some yeares before, *Mr. Richard Vines* a servant of his, of whose care and diligence he had formerly made much triall in his affaires, after the breaking up of the Parliament, by reason of some discontents between the King and some of the Members, severall persons that were disaffected to Episcopall Government made application to the Councell of *New-England* affaires for the settling of a Colony within their limits; whereupon my Lord of *Warwick* writ to my Grand-Father then at *Plymouth*, to give his consent that a patent might be granted to such as then sued for it, which he did, so far forth as it might not be prejudiciall to the Interest of his Sonne *Robert Gorges*, whereupon a Grant was passed by his Majesty, and confirmed under the Great Seal of *England*, by the authority of which, the undertakers went on so prosperously, that in a short while great numbers resorted of all sorts of People, so that what he had labour'd to bring about before with so much paines and so little success, was now effected in a high measure, but the greatest inconveniencie was, that this Country prov'd a receptacle for divers sorts of Sects and Schismes which concern'd the Ecclesiasticall Government of this Kingdome as it stood at that present, whereupon it was ordered that none should be suffered to passe into *New-England*; but those that should take the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, however, daily repores were still brought over of their continued opposition to the Authority that was then in being, insomuch that at last my Grand-Father with some others were taxed as the Authors of all these disorders, to which he alleadged that although he had earnestly sought the planting of those parts, yet these things happened very much contrary to his expectation, which answer though it served for the present, yet it could not wipe away the jealousie that was entertained of him, whereupon according as he was advised he moved those Lords that were the chief actors in the businesse that they might resign their Grand Patent to the King, and passe particular Patents to the selves

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themselves of such parts of the Country along the Sea-Coast as might be sufficient for them to this motion, there being a generall assent given by the Lords, and a day appointed for the conclusion thereof, an Act was made for the resignation of the Patent, allotting to each particular Man their severall bounds, from the uttermost West-part began the limits of the Lord of *Mongrave*, and ended at *Hudson's River*, to the Eastward of which River for the space of 60 miles in length, was placed the Duke of *Richmond's* assignment, next to him was setled the Earle of *Carlisle*, next him the Lord *Edward Gorges*, next, the *Marquesse Hamilton*, then Captain *John Mason*, and lastly my Grand-Fathers bounds extended from the middest of *Merrimack* to the great River *Sagadebeck* being 60 miles, and so up into the Main Land 120 miles; this Province being thus confirmed to him as you have already heard by Patent, he called it by the name of the Province of *Main*, of which I shall give you a particular description after I have finish'd that of *New-England* in generall, of which you have already had a brief account of the whole progresse of affaires from the first discovery of it, and what attempts have been made for the plantation of it untill this last Age, in which it is grown to be a prosperous and well peopled Colonie,

But before I come to the more exact description of the Country and the commodities thereof, it will be convenient to prosecute the remainder of the History, and to give a brief account of all the most materiall passages that have hapned within these few years last past. In the yeare 1628. after a perfect discovery had been made which was chiefly effected by my Grandfathers vast charges, and his unwearied paines, & travalle in the business, and that a large gap was opened to the free possession of that Country. People of all sorts flock'd thither in great numbers, especially such as were discontented at the form of Church Government then setled in this Nation, and had retired to *Holland* for liberty of conscience, as hath been before specified; the *Indians* about that time beheld to their great amazement that

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blazing Comet (so much noted in *Europe*) which appear'd after Sun-setting in their Horizon South-west for the space of 30 sleepes, (for so they reckon their daies) after which uncouth sight, they expected some strange things to follow, the whole Nation of the *Massachusetts* having been a litle before that affrighted with the arrivall of a ship of ours in their bay, wondring exceedingly what strange creature it should be, when they beheld a great thing moving toward them upon the Water, especially when having let fly their arrows at it out of their Canons, thinking to have kill'd it, the Master caus'd a peice of Ordnance to be fired, whereby the the poor *Indians* struck with a Pennick feare hasted to the shore, but when our men appeared and produced their copper Kettles, they were by degrees invited to trade with us for Beaver skins; the Summer after the blazing star (which moved from the East to West) even a litle before the *English* removed from *Holland* to *Plimouth* in *New-England*, there befell a very great mortality among the *Indians*, the greatest that had ever hapned in the memory of man, or been taken notice of by tradition, laying desolate the East, and by the Northern parts the County of *Pockanckie*, *Agissawamg*, the *Abarginny* men consisting of *Wippanaps*, *Tarantines* and the *Sagamore-ships*, or petty Kingdoms of the *Massachusetts* the *Nianticks*, *Narrowansetts*, & *Pecods*, their *Powwows* or Doctors were amazed to see their *Wigwams* or streets lie full of dead bodies, and neither *Squantam* their good, nor *Abhamoch* their bad God could help them, which very much facilitated the landing of the *English* not long after in *Plimouth* Plantation, who coming but with a handfull of men found little or no resistance, being onely sent to keep possession for the brethren who arriv'd Eight daies after, when the *Natives* appearing with their bows, and arrows let flye their long shafts among them; but one Captain *Miles Standish* with his fowling peice shot the stoutest *Sacbam*, among the *Indians* upon the right arm as he was reaching an arrow from his quiver, whereupon they all fled away with great speed through the woods and thicket,

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kets, the same yeare the Marchant Adventurers in Eng-
 land sent forth flore of Servants to provide against the
 wants of that desert place, amongst whom came over a
 mixt multitude, who settled themselves in the bosome
 of Cape *Anne*, now called *Glocester*, and with them came
 over Mr. *John Judicate* as Governour in that place, they
 immediatly began to build a town which is now called
Salem, where in the yeare 1629. a Church was built and
 one Mr. *Higginson* ordained Minister, the next yeare be-
 ing 1630. a new supply of men, women and children,
 with all necessary provisions arrived on the Northside of
Charles river neare *Noddells* Island, up this river there
 were some other small plantations as at *Gibbions* his Creek,
Blaxtons Point, and neere *Thomsons* Island; the first Court
 was held aboard the *Arabella*, a ship which the Company
 purchast in the Honour of the Lady *Arabella* wife to *Isaac*
Johnson Esquire, Mr. *John Winthrop* was chosen Govern-
 our for that yeare, *Thomas Dudley* Deputy Governour and
Simon Broadstreet Secretary. The first station they took up
 was *Charles-town*, where they built small Hutts and pitched
 some tents of cloath, after this long voyage many
 of the people were troubled with the Scurvey, and some
 of them died, about the same time also died Mr. *Isaac*
Johnson, whose death was much bewailed; from this place
 many passed over to the South side of the river where
 the Governour, Deputy, and Assistants held the second
 Court and where they afterwards erected some other
 towns, still holding correspondency with *Charles-town* which
 is built on the North side of the river *Charles*, the form
 of this town in the Frontispeice of it resembleth the
 head, neck, and shoulders of a man, through the right
 shoulder whereof runs the Navigable river of *Mistick*,
 which by its near approach to *Charles* river in one place
 make the cheife part of the town a *Peninsula*, it consists
 of about a hundred and fifty dwelling houses, many of
 them beautified with pleasant Gardens and Orchards: near
 the water-side is a large Market-place, forth of which
 issue two faire streets, and in it stands a large and a well
 built

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built Church, over against the Island neare the Sea side stands
Dorchester, a Frontire-town, water'd with two small *Dorchester*
 rivers, built in form of a Serpent turning its head
 Northward, it consists of one hundred and forty dwell-
 ing houses with Orchards and gardens full of fruit trees.
 The fourth town is *Boston* the Center and Metropolis of *Boston*
 the rest, built in form of a heart, and fortified with two
 hills on the frontice part thereof, the one having great
 store of Artillerie mounted thereon, the other having a
 strong batterie built of whole Timber and filled with
 Earth, at the descent of the Hill, lies a large Cave or
 bay, on which the cheife part of this towne is built,
 over topped with a third Hill, all three like over-
 topping Towers keeping a constant watch to fore-see
 the approach of forraign dangers, the cheifest part of
 this City-like town, is crouded upon the Seabanks, and
 wharfed out with a great industry and cost, the edifices
 large and beautifull, whose continuall enlargement pre-
 sargeth some sumptuous City.

Between *Boston* and *Dorchester* is situated the town of
Roxbury, watered with coole and pleasant Springs issuing *Roxbury*
 forth the Rocky Hills, and with small freshets watering
 the vallies of this fertile town, the form of it resembleth a
 wedge double pointed, entring between the two above
 mentioned towns, and in the roome of those swamps and
 tearing bushes which were there before, they have now
 goodly Fruit-Trees, fruitfull Fields and Gardens.

Between *Salem* and *Charles-Town* is situated the Town of
Lynne, near to a River whose strong freshet at the end of *Lynne*
 Winter filleth all her banks, and with a violent torrent
 vents it selfe into the Sea, this town is almost square, con-
 sisting of above a hundred dwelling houses, having also an
 Iron Mill in constant use, the Church being on a levell
 Land undefended from the North-West-Wind is made with
 steps descending into the Earth.

The 7th Town is called *Water-Town*, situated upon one *Water-town*
 of the branches of *Charles* River, watered with many plea-
 sant Springs and many running like veins
 throughout

throughout her body, this town began by occasion of Sir *Richard Saltingstall*, who arriving with store of Cattell and Servants wintered in these parts, it consisteth of 160 Families; In the year 1631 *John Winthrop* Esq; was againe chosen Governour, and *Thomas Dudley* Esq; Deputy-Governour, and the number of Free-Men added was about 83 all which honoured persons were now in place of Government, in the absence of bread, the People fed upon fish, the Women resorting once a day as the Tide gave leave, to gather *Mussels* and *Clambankes*, about this time the *Indians* that lived among them fled to them, for feare of the *Tarraines* a sort of cruell and savage Caniballs, and near the Town of *Lynne* then called *Saugust*, in the very dead of the night, one *Lievetenant Walker* of a suddain hearing a great noise, and presently after was shot through his Coate and his Buffe Jacket with two Indian Arrows, that night they stood upon their Guard, the next morning they sent word to other parts who gathered together, and taking councill how to quit themselves of these *Indians*, they agreed together to discharge their great Guns, whose redoubling noise rattling in the Rocks, caus'd the *Indians* to betake themselves to flight, the *Autumn* following, the *Indians* (who till then had held a good correspondency with the *English*) began to quarrell about the bounds of their Land, but a great Mortality breaking out among the *Indians* who died in great numbers of the disease commonly called the *Small-Pox*, put an end to that controversie, there died among the rest one of the chief *Sagamores* of the *Mattachusetts* called *Sagamore John*, who before his death was instructed in the Christian Faith, and took care that his two Sons should be nurtured therein.

In the year 1633 the Governours before mentioned still governing, there was erected between *Charles-Town* and *Water-Town*, a Town called *New-Town*, since named *Cambridge*, in forme like a list of Broad-Cloath, reaching to the most southerly part of *Merrimeck-River*, it hath comely and well ordered streets compleated with the fair building of *Harver Colledge*, this Town was appointed to be the Seat of Government,

Government, but it continued not long: In the year 1634 *Thomas Dudley* Esq; was chosen Governour, and *Mr. Roger Ludlow* Deputy Governour, the Free-Men added to the Government were two hundred and four.

The 9th town called *Ipswich*, is situated on a faire and delightfull River, issuing forth from a very pleasant Pond, and afterwards breaking its course through a hideous swamp of large extent, it lies in the *Sagamoreship* or Earldome of *Agawan*, now by the *English* called *Essex*. *Ipswich*.

Twelve miles from *Ipswich* near upon the Streames of *Merrimeck-River* is situated the 10th Town called *Newberry*: *Newberry*. In the year 1635 *Mr. John Haines* was chosen Governour and *Mr. Richard Billingham* Deputy-Governour, the number of Free-Men added to this little Common-Wealth, were about 145. This year there arrived severall ships with great plenty of provisions and many persons of good quality came in them, among whom were *Sir Henry Vain*, *Richard Saltingstall* Esq; Son to the above-named *Sir Richard Saltingstall*, *Mr. Roger Harlakenen*, &c. this year the People of *Cambridge* other wise called *New-Town*, hearing of a fertile place upon the River *Canalicus* removed thither, and being out of the *Mattachusetts* Patent they erected another Government, called by the Indian name *Canalicus*, being encouraged thereto by the Lord *Say* and the Lord *Brooks*, who built a Forrest at the mouth of the river and called it *Say-Brook* Forrest, passing up the river they built a town which they called *Harisford*, divers others from severall parts comm- *Harisford*. ing into the Roomes of those that departed from *Cambridge* town.

The 12th Town seated upon a faire fresh river (whose rivulets are filled with fresh-mash, and her streames with fish, it being a branch of that large river of *Merrimeck* *Abwiver*) is built in the Inland country and called *Concord*. *Concord*. Its buildings are for the most part conveniently placed on one straight stream under a Sunny-bank, in a low level, the People that first set forth to build this town sustained great hard-ship and misery by reason of the uncouth waies

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waics and extremity of the weather, it being the first Inland town that was built. South East of *Charles-river*, upon the Sea-coast, is scituated the town of *Hingham*, the form is somewhat intricate to describe by reason of the Seas wasting crookes where it beats upon a moultring shore, yet in some places the streets are compleat, it consisteth of about 60. families. In the year 1638. Sir *Henry Vaine* was chosen Governour and *John Winthrop* Esq; Deputy Governour the number of Freemen added about eighty three.

Dukes-bury
or *Sandwich*.

The 15th town is in *Plimouth* Government scituate upon the Sea-coast first named *Dukes-Bury* afterward *Sandwich*, this year there was a great controversy between the Churches of *New-England* and a sort of sectaries called *Gortonists*, In the year 1637. *John Winthrop* Esquire was chosen governour, and *Thomas Dudley* Esquire Deputy Governour, the number of Freemen added 125. by the way I have thought fit in this place to give a breif account of the civill and ecclesiasticall Government of this Country; the cheife Court and supream Power of the Common-wealth consists of a mixt Magistracy part *Aristocracy*, part *Democracy*, which are yearly chosen by the Major vote of the Freemen throughout the Country, they have hitherto had about 12. or 13. Magistrates in the Colony of the *Mattacusets*, the other Colonies have not above 5. or 6. they have hither to been volunteers Governing without pay from the people onely the Governour of the *Mattacusets* hath some years 100. allowed him some years lesse out of the severall townes their Deputies were chosen whose number was ordinarily between 30 and 40 for their particular officers, these are the cheife. Auditer Generall for the County, Treasurer for the County, Secretary for the County, Clark of the Deputies, Surveyour General of the Armies, for the Church Government it consists, partly of Presbyterian discipline, partly of the congregational way commonly called *Independency*.

About this time a cruell and Barbarous Nation of the *Indians* called *Pequods* lying to the Southwest of the *Mattacusets* were

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were discover'd within some few miles of *Hartford* town, by one of the *English*; their comming struck a great terrour into all that inhabited the parts thereabout, but they onely took three Women and return'd, one of them making a violent resistance, had her braines beaten out, the other two they carried away with them, not offering to abuse their persons, (as was supposed they would,) for they esteemed their own shaws being black beyond our women, their chiefe designe was to learne of them to make Gun-powder, which seeing they could not tell, they looked on their prize as nothing so precious as they jmagin'd; a little after, another *Indian* war threatening the *English*, they resolved together to send an Embassage to *Cannonicus*, chiefe Sachem of the narrow ganset *Indians*, thereby indeavouring to prevent him from confederating with the *Peaquods*, who, as they had intelligence, were about sending to him to that purpose, *Cannonicus* being grown old, had resigned the Government to his Nephew *Miantinemo*, a stern Man, and of a cruell nature.

The Embassadours arriving at his Court, which was about 80 miles from *Boston*, the *Indian* King gathered together his chiefe Councillours, and having entertain'd them magnificently, and feasted them royally, gave them audience in his State house, where the Sachem to manifest the greater state, lay-along upon the ground, with all his Nobility sitting about him, with their legges doubled up, and their knees touching their chin; the *English* Interpreter having made his speech in the name of the rest, both *Cannonicus*, and the young King returned very discreet answers, signifying their resolutions to keep a fair correspondency with the *English*, and yet not to fall with the *Peaquods*, who a little after making also their addresses to the same King, he disswaded them by many reasons from making war with the *English*, and to deliver into their hands those persons that murthred any of them, the *Peaquods* nevertheless though they seemed inclinable to his counsell, yet they acted as enemies, for when the *English* sent a company of Souldiers into their Country, to treat with them about delivering up the murtherers, they made shew of willingnesse, but spying

their advantage, they betook them to their heeles, and as soon as the *English* were returned home, the *Peaquods* not only insulted over them in a most reviling manner, but also blasphemed their God, whereupon they raised fiftie Souldiers for the Warre, to the number of fourscore out of the severall towns in the *Mattachusetts*, and with some *Indian* guides they came to their Fort, within which they had pitched their wigwams, the entrance being on two sides, with intricate Meanders to enter, at which were placed *Indian* Bowmen, and shot the foremost of the *English* on the shoulder, yet they quickly dispatcht them, and rushed in through the winding ways, and placing themselves round the wigwams, they made a shot with the muzzles of the musquets down to the ground, on which the *Indians* lying asleep, were roused with very great terrour, and defeated with very little adoe, most of them being either wounded, killed, or taken; the *English* being thus possesst of the first victory, send their prisoners to the pinnaces, and prosecute the Warre in hand, to the next *Battalia* of the *Indians*, which lay on a hill about two miles distant, where they gave them a second overthrow, slaying many more of their enemies, the rest flying to a very thick inaccessible swamp or bogge, were therein besieged by the *English*, and skulking up and down, as they saw their opportunity, they would make shot at them with their arrows, and then suddainly fall flat along in the water, at last the *English* finding out a passage into the swamp, utterly defeated them, and put an end to the war, with the losse of few mens lives, and but few wounded.

The same year there was a Synod convened by the Divines of *New-England* at *Cambridge* town, it being the first Synod that had been ever called in this Country, it consisted of 25 Divines, besides divers other eminent Persons, who met together for the suppressing of errors and schismes, a Catalogue of the severall errors that had been spread in *New-England*, being there produc't to the number of 80, and liberty given to any man to dispute *pro & con*; and none to be charged to be of that opinion, unless he declared himselfe so to be.

About

About this time a new supply coming over into these parts, and not finding in the *Mattachusetts* government any commodious place to settle in, they after much search took up a place somewhat more southwardly near the shalles of *Lapecod*, where they found a commodious harbour for shipping, and a fit place to erect a Town in, which they built in a short time, with very fair Houses, and compleat Streets, and shortly after severall others, among which they erected a new Government, which from their first frontier Town *Newhaven*. was called *Newhaven*.

The fourteenth Town in the government of the *Mattachusetts* is called *Dedham*, being an Inland town situate about ten miles from *Boston* in the County of *Suffolk*, well water'd with *Dedham*. many pleasant streames, and abounding with Gardens and fruit-trees, it consists of about a hundred Families, being generally given to Husbandry.

The fifteenth Town of this government is called *Weymouth* *Weymouth*. batter'd on the East with the Seas briny waves, on the Southwest rocks and swamps make it delightfull to the Deer, as the plowable Medow-lands are to the Inhabitants.

In the year 1638, *John Winthrop* Esquire was chosen Governour, *Thomas Dudley* Esquire Deputy governour, the number of Freemen added 130. Printing was also brought over into *New-England* about the same time, and about six miles from *Ipswich* Northeastward was erected another town *Rowly*. called *Rowly*; The fourth day of *June* about two a clock in the afternoon, a generall Earth-quake hapned throughout all the *English* Plantations, it came from the Western part, and went the direct course Eastward; The civill government proceeding to the censure of severall Hereticks and erroneous persons banisht them to a place more Southward, some settling themselves in the Island of *Providence*, others in an Island about sixteen miles distant, called *Rode* Island; about this time severall well minded people began to erect a Colledge at *Charles* town, to which one Mr. *John Harverd* was *Harverd*. very assitant, and at his death gave a thousand pound toward Colledge. it, whence it was call'd *Harverd* Colledge.

In the year of our Lord 1639 *John Winthrope* Esquire was chosen

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chosen Governour, and *Thomas Dudley* Esquire Deputy Governour, the number of Freemen added were about 83, about this time began the town of *Hampton* in the County of *Norfolk* to be built, it is scituate neare the Sea-coast, not far from the river of *Merrimeck*, the great store of salt marsh there did intice the people to set down their habitations there. Not far from this town of *Hampton*, was erected another town called *Salsbury*, seated upon the broad swift torrent of *Merrimeck* river, it lyeth on the Northern side over against the town of *Newberry*, the river between them being about halfe a mile broad, but hath an Island in the midst thereof, which makes it the more easily passable, the scituation of this town is very pleasant, the branches thereof abounding in fair and goodly Meadows, with good store of stately timber in many places upon the Uplands.

In the year 1640 came over a fresh supply of people into *New-England*, and finding no place to settle in within any of the former erected Colonies, they repaired to a place called *Long-Island*, severed from the continent of *Newhaven*, about sixteen miles of the salt Sea, being about 120 miles in length, yet but narrow, here the people erected a town called *Southampton*; the same year also the town of *Sudbury* began to be built in the Inland Country, it is furnisht with great store of fresh marsh, but lying very low, it is much endammaged with Land-floods, about this time there was built at Mount *Wount Wollestone* by some old Planters, and certain Farmers of the great town of *Boston*, a town named *Braintree*, being the twentieth town built within the *Mattachusetts* Government, it is well peopled, and hath great store of land in tillage, this year also was laid the foundation of another Colledge at *Newtown*, otherwise called *Cambridge*, being situated upon a spacious plain, near a fair navigable river, and environed with many neighbouring towns of note, it is at present enlarged by the purchase of neighbour-houses, having a fair hall, convenient studies, and a good Library; the chiefe Benefactour was one Mr. *John Harnes*, who expended about 500 pound towards it, besides a yearly revenue for the maintenance of a Ferry passage, between

Boston

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Boston and *Charles town*; the first president of this Colledge was Mr. *Henry Dunbar*, an able proficient both in the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, and *Latin* tongues, and a man prudent in all things that belong to the well ordering and bringing up of youth.

In the year 1641. *Richard Bellingham* was chosen Governour, and *John Endicut* Esq; Deputy Governour, the number of Freemen added, were about 503. the one and twentieth Town erected in the *Mattachusetts* government, was upon the Northern cape of the bay, called *Cape Anne*, at first peopled with Fisher-men, till one Mr. *Richard Blindman* coming from green harbour, a place in *Plymouth Patten*, with some few people of his acquaintance settled here, built a Town, and named it *Glocester*; there is also scituate upon *Puscatague* river, *Glocester*. to the Northeast of *Boston*, a town called *Dover*, the people *Dover*. whereof being out of any of those Colonies mention'd, hearing of the prosperity of the *Mattachusetts* Patten, desired greatly to submit themselves to their protection and government; they have here a good quantity of Meadow land, and good ground for *Indian* corn.

In the year 1642. was erected the three and twentieth town, called *Woburn*. *John Winthrop* Esquire was chosen Governour, and *John Endicut* Esquire Deputy Governour, the *Woburn*. number of Free-men added, were about 1232..

The year following, being the year 1643. the same Governours were again chosen, the number of Free-men added, were about 87. this year the four Colonies, namely the *Mattachusetts*, *Plymouth*, *Canectico*, and *New haven*, taking into consideration the many Nations that were on all sides of them, as the *French*, *Dutch*, *Jewes*, and *Native Indians*; as also how the three first were to lay claim to lands they never had any right to, and the last to be continually quarrelling and contending, where they saw any hopes of prevailing, and likewise how that though there were four severall Colonies, yet Religion had already united them, hereupon by Commissioners sent from the severall Colonies, they concluded a firm confederation to assist each other in all just and lawful Wars, this confederacy being ended, there came in certain *Indian* Sachems, and submitted to the *English* government,

Hampton.

Salsbury.

Long Island.

Southampton.

Sudbury.

vernment, as *Pombam*, *Soccananocob*, *Miantonemo*, and *Uncus*, but between these Princes arose a very hot quarrell, which the *English* sought by all meanes to quench, but could not, it being somented, as is suppos'd by some vagabond *English*, who for their crimes were banisht from their complices at *Rode* Island, the Ringleader being one *Samuel Gorton*, the broacher of those heresies before mention'd, these *Gortons*, as is said lent *Miantonemo* a corselet for safeguard of his Person, *Uncus* was Prince of *Forr*, whose life *Miantonemo*, though a much more potent Prince, and a very austere man, sought to take away by Treachery, hiring a young man of the *Pea-quod* Nation to murder him, as the following story renders suspected; for one dark evening, this Sachem passing from one *Wigwam* to another, was shot through the arm with an arrow, but yet recovering the palace, he had the arrow pul'd out, and his wound cured, they young man who was suspected, was examin'd how he came by that great store of *Wampumpeage* which he had, and not being able to give a good account, and immediately flying to *Miantonemo*, it increased the suspicion, which caused *Uncus* to complain to the *English* at a generall Court, which they held at *Boston*, hereupon the young man was examin'd in the presence of *Miantemo*, who came thither with his attendance, but the young man turour'd, as is suppos'd before hand, by *Miantemo*, pretended that *Uncus* had injoynd him to feigne that he was hir'd by *Miantemo* to kill him, but they not beleiveing this tale, upon farther examination of him in private, concluded he had done the fact, neverthelesse they let him depart with *Miantemo*, advising him to send him home to *Uncus*, but he instead of returning him, cut off his head, and forthwith gather'd an Army of a thousand men, to fight with *Uncus*, who met him with halfe the men, the battell being joyn'd, the *Narrogansets*, though far the greater multitude, were beaten by the *Mawhiggins*, through the valour of *Uncus* their Prince, who sought to perfect his victory by possessing himselfe of the person of their Prince, which he effected, putting his lifeguard to flight, and taking hold of the Sachem himselfe, carried him victoriously away to the town of *Hartford*, desiring

fring to have advice of the united Colonies, what to doe with his Prisoner, but the Commishners having had proofe of *Miantonemo*'s treachery toward his Prince, and of falsifying his word with them, advised *Uncus* to put him to death, but not to exercise that barbarous cruelty, which is usuall among them in such case, the Sachem upon this advice, not many yeares after pretended to remove *Miantemo* to a safer place of custody, and by the way caus'd him to be executed, his subjects and kindred were troubled at his death, but the lesser Princes his neighbours over whom he had tyrannized, rather rejoyc'd at it; about this time some *English* that inhabited those parts among the *Indians* by their permission, desired to have the benefit of the *Mattachusetts* government, as they of *Dover* had done before, and upon the governments condescending, they had designed to have settled there, and to have built a Town, but the *Gortons* forbidding them to plant there, and doing them certain injuries, they complain'd to the Governour and Deputy, who yssuing out their warrant, summoned them to appear, but they refus'd, and contemned their authority, after this they sent two messengers on purpose to perswade them, but *Samuel Gorton* the ringleader of them, gave the Messengers a peremptory refusal, and as soon they were gone, he writ a pamphlet full of deriding expressions against the Government, mocking also at the Sacraments, and at the mysteries of the *New Testament*, whereupon at length the Governours sent a party of men well armed to apprehend him, and the rest of his company, they stood it out as long as they could, but at last they were taken, (all but two or three that ran away,) they stood peremptorily to what they had writen, but their greatest punishment was to be confin'd to certain towns for a few months, and afterwards to be banisht.

In the year 1644. *John Endicott* Esquire was chosen Governour, and *John Winthrop* Esquire Deputy Governour, the number of Freemen added, was about 145. there was also ordained one Generall Officer in time of Wars, under the name of a Major Generall, the first that was chosen to this office was *Thomas Dudley* Esquire; about this time *Reading* the

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the four and twentieth Town of the *Mattachusetts* was built, it is well water'd and scituated about a great pond, having two Mills, a saw Mill, and a corn Mill, which stand upon two severall streames, a little after was built the six and twentieth Town in this Colonie, called *Wenham*, scituate between *Salem* and *Ipswich*, it is very well water'd, as most Inland Towns are, and the people live altogether upon Husbandry.

In the year 1645. *Thomas Dudley* Esquire was chosen Governour, and *John Winthrop* Esquire Deputy Governour, the number of Freemen added was 56. also *John Endicott* Esquire was chosen Major Generall for this year, about this time was built the town of *Haverhill* upon the river of *Merimeck*. This year the sons of old *Cannonicus*, their Father being dead, began to fall into hot contentions with their neighbours, and being forbidden by the united Colonies, they did not stick to threaten wars to the *English* also, whereupon the Commissioners raised an Army of horse and foot out of the Colonies, and made Major Generall *Edward Gibbons* Commander in chiefe over them, but the *Indians* hearing of this preparation, sent some of their chiefe Nobility to the Commissioners of the united Colonies, who were assembled at *Boston*, to treat about a peace, to which the Commissioners agreed, upon condition they should pay part of the charges of the war intended, and that they should send four of their Sons for Hostages, till the whole sum was paid, and the hostages being sent back before the *Wapom* was all paid, the two Princes *Pesicus* and *Mexanimo* upon the sending a company of armed men to demand it, sent the remainder of the money.

About this time one Mr. *Pinchin*, having out of desire to improve his estate by trading with the *Indians*, seled himselfe in a place very remote from any of the towns of the *Mattachusetts* Colonie, yet under their government, and great store of people still resorting to him, they at last erected a town upon the river *Canectico*, calling it *Spring-field*, being the seven and twentieth Town of the *Mattachusetts* government, it is very fitly seated for a Bever trade with the *Indians*,
in

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in regard it is situate upon this large Navigable River, and upon some Rivulets of the same.

In the year 1646 *John Winthrop* Esquire was chosen Governour, *Thomas Dudley* Esquire Deputy Governour, the number of Free-Men added 72. This year the General Court of the *Mattachusetts* Government taking into consideration the many heresies that were daily broached, a second Synod was convened by them at the Town of *Cambridge*, wherein severall disputations were held about Religion, by which having agreed on all matters with a full concurrence of the assembly they were ordered to be put in Print. About the latter end of this year, appeared two *Parclij* or Images of the Sun, with some other strange Apparitions of Light about them like a *Rain-Bow* with the heele up-ward: This year the General Court appointed a Committee of divers Persons to draw up a body of the laws for the well ordering this Common-Wealth, and to the end that they might be most agreeable to the Rule of Scripture, in every County there was appointed two Magistrates, two Ministers, and two able Persons from among the People, who having provided such a competent number as was fit, with those formerly enacted, new amended, they presented them to the General Court, where they were again perused and amended, and then another Committee chosen to bring them into form, and present them to the Court again, who in the year following pass'd an Act of confirmation upon them, so that in the year 1648 they were Printed.

In the year 1647 *John Winthrop* Esquire was chosen Governour, *Thomas Dudley* Esquire Deputy Governour, *John Endicott* Esq; Major Generall, the number of Free-Men added was about 85. This year divers persons of quality ventured their estates upon an Iron work which they began at *Braintree*, which profited the owners little, but rather wast-ed their stock, in the price of labor was double or triple to what it was in *England*.

In the year 1648 the same Magistrates were againe chosen, the number of Free-Men added was about 94. This year was founded the Town of *Haverhill*, about a mile or
Haverhill.
two

Malden.

two from the place where the River of *Merimeck* receives its branches into it selfe, hard upon the River *Sbaasbin* which is one of her three chiefe heads. Not long after the Town of *Malden* was built by certain people that came out of *Charles-Town*, these two Towns being severed the one from the other by the large River of *Mistick*, also at the town of *Boston*, by reason of the popularity thereof, being too many to meet in one assembly, they built another Church or Meeting-House, the North-East part of the Town being separated from the other by a narrow stream cut through a neck of Land by industry, whereby that is become an Island.

These were all the Towns of any account that were erected in *New-England* from the first beginning of that Plantation untill the year 1648. It will not be a misse now to acquaint you with the manner of their proceeding in the erecting of their Towns, which was thus: Every Town that was to be built had its bounds fixed by the General Court, the Grant was to 7 Men of good and honest report, upon condition that within two year they build Houses for habitation thereon, and so go on to make a Town thereof upon the act of the Court, these seven Men have power to give and grant Out-Lands unto any persons who are willing to take up their dwellings within the said Precinct, and to be admitted to all common Priviledges of the said Town, giving them such an ample portion both of Meadow and Up-Land, as their stock of Cattell and Hands were like to improve, yet such as were any way unfit for civill Society were not admitted to enjoy any Free Hould, untill they did mend their manners; These 7 Men ordered and disposed of the Streets of the Town as might be best for improvement of Land, they refus'd not Men for their Poverty, but according to their ability, were helpfull to the poorest sort, in building up their Houses and distributed to them Land accordingly, the poorest had six or 7 Acres of Meadow, and about 25 of Up-Land. As for their Military Affaires, the Governour and Magistrates for the time being, are the Standing Councill as well for War as Peace,

and

and either they or the General Councill, may appoint any one whome they shall think fit, to the office of Major Generall of the four Counties, namely *Suffolk*, *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and *Norfolk*, into which the Government is divided, each hath a Regiment belonging to it, over whom the chief Commander is onely a Sergeant Major, so that to every particular City or Town there belongeth a band or company of Souldiers, moreover this Country aboundeth at present, with all things necessary for the commodiousnesse of humain life, and through the Blessing of *G O D*, and the Industry of the Inhabitants, that Soile bringeth forth all sorts of Graines which are usual among us, and in as great plenty, likewise all kindes of Trades and Manufactures have been there of late very much improv'd.

There are in *New-England*, 25. considerable Havens, many of which are capable of above 500. Ships, some of a thousand, the principall seat of the *Salvages* is near *Penobscot* toward the North, along the Southern coast lie *Macadams*, *Segocket*, *Pemmaquid*, *Sagadahoc*, *Nusconet*, &c. where severall Nations of them inhabit, the chiefe of which are *Segetago*, *Pabiuatanuck*, *Pocopassum*, *Taughtanecquet*, *Nassaque*, *Masbecosquet*, *Wawigueck*, *Passaranack* & their Allies the *Aucocisco*, *Acominiticus* *Passataquack*, and others all which differ very little one from another in language & manners, and although they are divided into many provinces and particular Lordships, yet the *Bessabees*, which are seated along the banks of the river *Penobscot*, are the most considerable of all the rest. The *Mattabuntis* inhabit two Islands full of Gardens and pleasant fields, about a League distant from the continent. The *Maschusets* inhabiting the middle of the Country, are a people of a very large size, and differ from the rest of the *Salvages* both in languages, customes and manner of commerce, they have among them, great plenty of *Beavers*, and *Otters*. On the Eastern coast are the *Tarentines* being Allies to the *French*, and having continuall Warres with the *Bessabees*, which inhabit on the other side, a little farther the Cape *Trapbizanda*, otherwise called *Champlain*, *St. Louis*, and by the Natives *Wyngaerdsboeck*, shoots

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shoots it selfe into the Sea by a long neck, before which the three Islands vulgarly called *Tuckers-beades*, from the fishing of this Country a great revenue may be drawn; in the Months of *March, April, May, June*, there are caught great quantites of *Codfish*, and in *May, June, July*, and *August*, as great a number of *Sturgeons*, and likewise an incredible multitude of *Herrings*. The Earth brings forth of its own accord divers sorts of trees, as *Oakes, Cedars, Pines, Pitch-trees, Aromatick-Canes, Sassafras, &c.* and among their fruit trees, the cheifest are *Mulberries, Wall-nuts, Filberds, Damsons, Chestnuts, Vines, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries*, of those Fruits that grow from the seed, *Mccons, Ginny Beane, Pease, and Maiz*, also a sort of *Hemp*, of which the Natives make their nets; likewise besides that kind of Grain which the *Savages* were wont to sow, those that have been brought over from these parts, thrive very well in that soyle, the Merchants also make very great profit of a certain precious Grain named *Alkemes*, which they sell at a very high price; this Country is very commodious for *Salipits*, and for *Birds and Beasts*, there is no Country in the World that yeilds either better or in greater abundance; these Birds which are there in greatest numbers are *Turkycocks, Partridges, Swans, Cranes, Geese, Ducks*, and especially when *Strawberries* begin to be ripe. Of *Harts* and other the like sort of beasts there are a great number, which bring forth sometimes 3. or 4. *Fawnes* which is a remarkable sign of the goodnesse of the *Ayr* and the soile.

There is a certain kind of Beast, frequent in these Countries, which the *Savages* call *Moss*, of the bignesse of an Oxe having the head of a Hart with large Horns, which they change every yeare, the neck like that of a Hart, the hair short from the neck all along the back, a loose skin hanging under the throat, the legges long with great feet after the manner of Cows, the taile a little longer then the taile of a *Deer*, the flesh is of a very good tast which the *Savages* keep a long time dried in the wind

the

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the hide of it is as thick and solid as the hide of a beef being profitable for many uses, these Beasts are found in great abundance in an Island near the firm land called by the English *Mount Mansel*, where the *Savages* take them in this manner; after they have kindled a great many fires, they beset the Woods, and chase them towards the Sea, into which they cast themselves of their own accord, then they pursue them with their *Canows* and kill them; there is no doubt but this Beast might be made very serviceable to man with a little paine and industrie, here are divers things besides, which yeild great profit by way of traffick, as severall sorts of fish the skins of *Beavers, Otters, black Foxes, Martins*, and such other like Beasts; also *Hemp, Flax, Iron, Boards*, and all sorts of materials, as also *Pitch*, both hard and liquid, which is there made, is a very profitable commodity, in fine we have not any thing brought either out of *France*, or *Germanie*, through the sound of *Denmark*, which may not be had here with a little labour; it is not unknown that *Amber-greece*, hath been sometimes found there upon the Seashore, and there is no small hopes, also of the finding of *Pearle*.

This Country being situate in the midst of the temperate zone, in the space between the Arctick circle, and the Tropick of *Cancer*, one would think it should enjoy the same temperature of *Ayr*, as *France*, and some part of *Italy*, but we find the contrary for that part which borders upon the Sea, is of colder *Ayr*, partly by reason of the nearnesse of the Sea, the mounting of whose waves, break the reflexion of the Sun beames, partly by reason of the abundance of vapours, which mounting upward abate the ardour of them, but the more inland parts of the Country are indifferently warme, and hath been found by certain experience that those Countries which look toward the rising of the Sun, are colder then those which lie toward the West or Sun-setting, and those which have the evening windes on them are warmer then those which have the morning windes, which being so, it fol-

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lowes that the temperature of the Ayr in those regions is most proper and peculiar to the bodies of those of our Nation, who being accustomed to a climate somewhat temperate, are neither able to indure extremity of cold, nor immoderate heat, and thus much I thought fit to publish concerning *New-England*, in discourse, besides the relation of all my Grand-Fathers proceedings for the effecting of what he so long aim'd at, namely the setting plantations in those parts, I have likewise given a very exact account of the Country, described both the situation, the temperature of the climate the fertility of the soile, the nature and qualities of the people, the traffick and commodities the Country affordeth, in a more exact and methodicall manner, then hath hitherto been performed by any others, I shall now proceed to a breife description of the provinces of *Laconia*, and *Main*, which is that of *New-England*, which fell to my Grand-Fathers share among the rest of the Patentees, wherein though I have already given a survey of the whole region in Generall, yet they being a considerable part of it; I shall not want matter to speak something materiall concerning these two provinces in particular.

A Breife Description of *Laconia*, a Province in NEW-ENGLAND.

AMong divers Plantations of the English happily founded in *New-England*, is a province to the Landward named *Laconia* so called by reason of the great lakes therein, but by the ancient inhabitants thereof it is called the Country of the *Troquois*.

It lies between the latitude of 44. and 45. degrees having the rivers of *Sagadebeck* and *Myrameck* on the Sea coast of *New-England* Southerly from it, into each of which rivers there is a short passage frequented by the *Savages*, inhabiting neare the lakes, also it hath the great lakes which tend towards *California* in the South Sea on the West thereof, on the North East is the great river of *Canada*, into which the said river disgorgeth it selfe by a fair large river well replenisht with many fruitfull Islands; the Ayr thereof is pure and wholsome, the Country pleasant having some high Hills full of goodly Forrests and faire vallies and plaines fruitfull in Corn, Vines, Chestnuts, Wallnuts, and infinite sorts of other fruits; large rivers well stored with fish, and invironed with goodly Meadows full of Timber trees.

One of the great lakes is called the lake of *Troquois* which together with a river of the same name running into the river of *Canada* is Sixty or Seventy leagues in length.

In the lake are 4 fair Islands, which are low and full of goodly Woods and Meadowe, having store of game for hunting, as Stagges, Fallow-Deer, Elkes, Roe-Bucks, Beavers, and other sorts of Beasts which come from the Main Land to the said Islands, the Rivers which fall into the lakes have in them good store of Beavers, of the skins of which Beaste, as also of the Elkes, the *Salvages* make their chiefest Traffique.

The said Islands have been inhabited heretofore by the *Savages*, but are now abandoned by reason of their late wars one with another, they contain 12 or 15 leagues in length, and are seated commodiously for habitation in the midst of the lake, which abounds with divers kindes of wholsome Fish.

From this lake run two rivers South ward which fall into the Eastern and Southern Sea coast of *New-England*.

Into this lake there went many years since certain French of *Quebeck* who sided with the *Algonquins* with the help of their Canow's, which they carried the space of 5 miles over

over the impossible falls, to fight a battail, in revenge of some former injuries done by the *Troquois* to the *Algonquins* who had the victory, for which cause the French have been so hated ever since by the nation of the *Troquois*, that none of them durst ever appear in any part of that lake, but their Beavers and other trade said to be 16000 Beavers yearly, is partly sou'd to the Dutch who trade with the west end of the said lake over land by Horses, from their Plantation upon *Hudson's* River, and another part is conceived to be purchas'd by the *Hiroons*, who being Neuters, are friends both to the one and the other, and these *Hiroons* bring down the greatest part of all the River of *Canada*. The way over Land to this great lake from the Plantation of *Pascataway*, hath been attempted by Captain *Walter Neale* once Governour, at the charges of my Grand-Father, Captain *Mason* and some Merchants of *London*, and the discovery wanted one days journey of finishing, because their vittuals were spent, which for want of Horses they were enforced to carry with their armes, and their cloathes upon their backs, they intended to make a settlement for trade by Pinnaces upon the said lake, which they reckon to be about 90 or 100 miles from the Plantation over Land.

The People of the country are given to hunting of Wilde Beasts, which is their chiefeest food.

Their armes are bows and arrows, their armour is made partly of Wood and partly of a kinde of Twisted Stuffe like Cotton Wool.

Their meat is flowre of *Indian* Corn, of that Countrys growth sodden to Pap, which they preserve for times of necessity when they cannot hunt.

This Province of *Laconia*, however known by a distinct name, is included within the Province of *Main*, which offers it selfe next to our consideration.

Of

Of the Province of MAIN.

ALL that part of the continent of *New-England* which was allotted by patent to my Grand-Father Sir *Ferdinando Gorges*, and to his Heires, he thought fit to call it by the name of the Province of *Main*. It takes its beginning at the entrance of *Pascataway-Harbour*, and so passeth up the same into the River of *Newichwaveck* and through the same unto the farthest head thereof, and from thence North-Westwards for the space of one hundred and twenty miles, and from the mouth of *Pascataway-Harbour* aforesaid, North-Eastwards along the Sea-coast to *Sagadabock*, and up the River thereof to *Kynebeck* River, even as far as the head thereof, and into the land North-Westwards for the space of 120 miles, to these territories are also adjoynd the North halfe of the Isles of *Scholes*, together with the Isles of *Capawock* and *Nantican*, as also all the Islands and Islets lying within five leagues of the Main, all along the Sea-coast between the aforesaid Rivers of *Pascataway* and *Sagadabock*, he no sooner had this Province settled upon him, but he gave publique notice that if any would undertake by himselfe and his associate, to transport a competent number of Inhabitants, to plant in any part of his limits, he would assigne unto him or them such a proportion of land as should in reason satisfie them, reserving onely to himselfe some small high rent, as 2^s or 2^s--6^d for 100 acres *per annum*, and if they went about to build any Town or City, he would endow them with such Liberties and Immunities, as should make them capable

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to govern themselves within their own limits according to the liberties granted to any Town or Corporation within this Realm of *England*, and as for others of the meaner sort that went as Tenants, that they should have such quantities of Land assign'd them as they were able to manage, at the rate of 4^d. or 6^d. an Acre, according to the nature or situation of the place they settl'd in. As for the division of the Province and the form of Government which he intended to establish, he first divided the Province into severall parts, those he subdivided into distinct Regiments, East, West, North, and South, those again into severall Hundreds, Parishes and Tithings, and these to have their severall Officers to govern according to such Laws as should be agreed upon by publick assent of the Free-Holders, with the approbation of himselfe or Deputy, and the principall Officers of the Publique State.

The settled Government for the Generall State to whom all appeales were to be made, and from whom all Instructions for the Publique Welfare were to issue, were to consist of himselfe or his Deputy, who was to be chosen every three yeare by himselfe with the advice of his Councell: Next a Chancellour for the determination of all causes; A Treasurer to whome the care of the Publique Revennue was to be committed; A Marshal whose office was to over-see the Regiments and to provide Men for Publick Service; An Admirall to take care of all Maritime Affaires, to whom a Judge of the Admiralty was to be joyn'd to determine all Maritime Causes; A Master of the Ordnance, to looke to the Publique Armes and Ammunition; A Secretary to receive intelligence, and to acquaint himselfe or Deputy therewith. To these belong all their severall Officers and Ministers for the execution of all matters proper to their severall places.

The chief Town of this Province is called *Gorgiana*, which is govern'd by a Mayor, the rest are onely inconsiderable Villages or Scattered Houses; but I doubt not after the government of *New-England* comes once to be thorowly settled, and

and good Encouragement given to Adventurers and Planters, but it will prove a very flourishing place and be replenisht with many faire Townes and Cities, it being a Province both fruitfull and pleasant.

Thus have I not onely briefly run over all the *New World*, but also more especially treated of our Northern Plantations of *America*, wherein if I have not insisted so largely upon particulars as others have done, yet at least I have furnish'd the READER with a much greater variety of memorable things, and that with a clearer

Method than hitherto hath been observ'd, a work not altogether unprofitable, and which if it finde a handsom reception among the more ingenious sort of Men, I shall not think my Labour to have been ill bestowed.

F I N I S.

F 2

A

A
BRIEFE NARRATION
OF THE
Originall Undertakings
OF THE
ADVANCEMENT
OF
PLANTATIONS
Into the parts of
AMERICA.

Especially,
Shewing the begining, progress
and continuance of that of
New-England.

Written by the right Worshipfull, Sir *Ferdinando Gorges*
Knight and Governour of the Fort and Island of
Plymouth in DEVONSHIRE.

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Angell in Corn-hill. 1658.



CHAPTER I.

OF THE
First Seisin Possession
AND NAME OF
VIRGINIA.

That Sir *Humphrey Gilbert*, and Sir *Richard*
Genovile, and many others, Noble spirits
of our Nation attempted to settle a
Plantation in the parts of *America*, in
the Reigne of *Queen Elizabeth* is suf-
ficiently published in the painfull col-
lections of *Mr. Hackluit*, together with
the variable successes, of those under-
takers of whose labour and charge there remained no
other fruit then the Primor seisin and royal possession
taken thereof, as of right belonging to the Crown
of

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of England, giving it the name of *Virginia*, in the memory and Honour of that Virgin Queen, the wonder of her Sex; by whose Authority those attempts took their first life, and dyed not till the actors ended their daies, and their chiefe supporters, and advancers tryed with so many fruitlesse attempts and endlesse charge without hope of profit to follow for many ages to come, so that, that attempt had its end, as many others since that of greater hopes and better grounded, but what shall we say? As nothing is done but according to the time fore decreed by Gods sacred Providence, so doth he provide wherewith to accomplish the same in the fulnesse of it, but the mirror of Queens being summoned to the possession of a more Glorious Reigne, left her terrestriall Crown to her Successor *James*, the Sixth of *Scotland*, to whom of right it did belong:

CHAPTER II.

The reasons and meanes of renewing the undertakings of Plantations in America.

THis great Monarch Gloriously ascending his Throne, being borne to greatnesse above his Ancestors, to whom all submitted as to another *Salomon*, for wisdom and justice, as well as for that he brought with him another Crown, whereby those Kingdomes that had so long contended for rights and liberties, perhaps oft times pretended rather to satisfie their present purposes, then that justice required it; But such is the frailty of humane nature as not to be content with what we possesse, but strives by all meanes to enthrall the weaker that is necessitated

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to prevent the worst, though by such meanes sometimes to their greater ruine; With this Union there was also a generall peace concluded between the State, and the King of *Spain*, the then onely enemy of our Nation and Religion, whereby our Men of war by Sea and Land were left destitute of all hope of employment under their owne Prince; And therefore there was liberty given to them (for preventing other evils) to be entertained as Mercenaries under what Prince or State they pleased; A liberty granted upon shew of reason, yet of a dangerous consequence, when our friends and Allies that had long travelled with us in one and the same quarrell, should now finde our Swords sharpned as well against, as for them; Howsoever reason of State approved thereof, the World forbore not to censure it as their affections led them, others grew jealous what might be the issue, especially when it was found that by such liberty the World was put into their hands, the Law had prohibited them the use; Some there were not liking to be servants to forreigne States, thought it better became them to put in practice the reviving resolution of those free Spirits, that rather chose to spend themselves in seeking a new World, then servilely to be hired but as Slaughterers in the quarrels of Strangers; This resolution being stronger then their meanes to put it into execution, they were forced to let it rest as a dreame, till God should give the meanes to stir up the inclination of such a power able to bring it to life; And so it pleased our great God that there hapned to come into the harbour of *Plymouth* (where I then commanded) one Captain *Waymouth* that had been employed by the Lord *Arundell* of *Warder* for the discovery of the North-west passage.

But falling short of his Course, hapned into a River on the Coast of *America*, called *Pembaquid*, from whence he brought five of the Natives, three of whose names were *Manida*, *Skettwarroes*, and *Tasquantum*, whom I seized upon; they were all of one Nation, but of severall parts, and severall Families; This accident must be acknowledged the meanes under God of putting on foote, and giving life to all our Plantations, as by the ensuing discourse will manifestly appeare.

CHAPTER III.

Of the use I made of the Natives.

After I had those people sometimes in my Custody, I observed in them an inclination to follow the example of the better sort; And in all their carriage manifested shewes of great civility farre from the rudenesse of our common people; And the longer I conversed with them, the better hope they gave me of those parts where they did inhabit, as proper for our uses, especially when I found what goodly Rivers, stately Islands, and safe harbours those parts abounded with, Being the speciall marks I levelled at as the onely want our Nation met with in all their Navigations along that Coast; and having kept them full three yeares, I made them able to set me downe what great Rivers ran up into the Land, what Men of note were seated on them, what power they were of, how allyed, what enemies they had, and the like of which in his proper place.

CHAPTER IV.

Captain Henry Challowng sent to take his residence in the Countrey till supplies came.

Those credible informations the Natives had given me of the condition and state of their Countrey, made me send away a Ship furnished with Men and all necessaries, provisions

provisions convenient for the service intended under the command of Captain Henry Challowng, a gentleman of a good Family, industrious, and of fair condition, to whom I gave such directions and instructions for his better direction as I knew proper for his use, and my satisfaction, being grounded upon the information I had of the Natives, sending two of them with him to aver the same, Binding both the Captain his Master, and company strictly to follow it; Or to expect the miscarriage of the Voyage to be laid unto their Charge, Commanding them by all meanes to keep the northerly gage, as high as Cape Britton, till they had discovered the Maine, and then to beate it up to the Southward, as the Coast tended, till they found by the Natives they were neer the place they were assigned unto; Though this were a direction contrary to the opinion of our best Sea-men of these times; yet I knew many reasons perswading me thereunto, as well as for that I understood the Natives themselves to be exact Pilots for that Coast, having been accustomed to frequent the same, both as Fishermen and in passing along the shoare to seek their enemies, that dwelt to the Northward of them; But it is not in the wit of Man to prevent the providence of the most High.

For this Captain being some 100 leagues of the Island of Canara, fell sick of a Feaver, and the windes being Westerly, his company shaped their course for the Indies, and coming to St. John De Porterike, the Captain himselfe went a shoare for the recovery of his health, whiles the Company took in water, and such other provision as they had present use of, expending some time there, hunting after such things as best pleased themselves; That ended, they set their course to fall with their owne height they were directed unto; By which meanes they met the Spanish Fleet that came from Havana, by whom they were taken and carried into Spaine, where their Ship and goods were confiscate, themselves made Prisoners, the voyage overthrowne, and both my Natives lost; This the gaine of their breach of Order, which afterwards observed, brought all our Shippes to their desired Ports; The affliction of the Captain and his Company

Company put the Lord Chief Justice Popham to charge, and my selfe to trouble in procuring their liberties, which was not suddainly obtained.

CHAPTER V.

The Lord Chief Justice dispatching Captaine Prin from Bristol for the supply of Captaine Challenge.

Shortly upon my sending away of Captaine Challenge, it pleased the Lord Chief Justice according to his promise to dispatch Captaine Prin from Bristol, with hope to have found Captaine Challenge, where by his instructions he was assigned, who observing the same, happily arrived there, but not hearing by any meanes what became of him, after he had made a perfect discovery of all those Rivers and Harbours he was informed of by his instructions, (the season of the yeare requiring his return) brings with him the most exact discovery of that Coast that ever came to my hands since, and indeed he was the best able to performe it of any I met withall to this present, which with his relation of the Country, wrought such an impression in the Lord Chief Justice, and us all that were his associates, that (norwithstanding our first disaster) we set up our resolutions to follow it with effect, and that upon better grounds, for as yet, our authority was but in motion.

CHAPTER VI.

Of his Lordships care in procuring his MAJESTIES Authority for settling two COLONIES.

IN this Interim his Lordship failed not to interest many of the Lords and others to be Petitioners to his MAJESTY for his Royall Authority, for settling two Plantations upon the coasts of America, by the names of the First and Second Colonie; the first to be undertaken by certaine Noble Men, Knights, Gentlemen, and Merchants in and about the City of London; the second by certaine Knights, Gentlemen, and Merchants in the western parts: This being obtained; theirs of London made a very hopefull entrance into their designe, sending away under the command of Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Summers, and many other Gentlemen of quality, a very great and hopefull Plantation to repesse the parts of Virginia, Sir Thomas Gates happily arrived in the Bay of Jessoick, in which navigation Sir George Summers unhappily cast away his Ship upon the Islands of Bermatbaes, since called the Summer Islands, in memory of him that deserved the honour for the great paines, care, and industry he used out of the carkasse of his wracked Ship, to build a New Barque sufficient for the transportation of himselfe, distressed company, and provision to finde out Sir Thomas Gates who timely arrived to the wonder of the rest of his consort.

CHAPTER VII.

The dispatch of the first Plantation, for the second Colonie sent from Plymouth.

BY the same Authority all things fully agreed upon between both the Colonies the Lord cheife justice his friends and associates of the West Country, sent from Plymouth Captain Popham as president for that employment with Captain Rowley Gilbert, and divers other Gentlemen of note in three saile of ships with 100. land-men, for the seizing such a place as they were directed unto by the counsell of that Colonie, who departed from the coast of England the one and thirtieth day of May, Anno 1607. and arrived at their Rendezvous the 8th of August following; as soone as the President had taken notice of the place, and given order for landing the provisions, he dispatcht away Captain Gilbert with Skitwarres his guide for the through discovery of the rivers and habitations of the Natives, by whom he was brought to severall of them where he found civill entertainment, and kind respects far from brutish or Savage natures, so as they suddainly became familiar friends, especially by the meanes of Debanda, and Skitwarres, who had been in England, Debanda being sent by the Lord cheife justice with Captain Prin and Skitwarres by me in company, so as the President was earnestly intreated by Sassnow, Abernethy, and others the principall Sagamores (as they call their great Lords) to go to the *Bashabas*, who it seemes was their King, and held a State agreeable, expecting that all strangers should have their address to him, not he to them.

To whom the president would have gone after severall invitations, but was hindred by cross: winds and foul weather, so as he was forced to return back, without making good what he had promised; much to the griefe of those Sagamores, that were to attend him, The *Bashabas* notwithstanding hearing of his misfortune, sent his own Son to visit him, and to beat a trade with him for furs. How it succeeded, I could not understand, for that the ships were to be dispatched away for England, the Winter being already come; for it was the 15. day of December before they set saile to return, who brought with them the successe of what had past in that employment, which so soon as it came to the Lord cheife justice hands, he gave out order to the Councell for sending them back with supplies necessary.

CHAPTER VIII.

The sending supplies to the Colonie, and the unhappie death of the Lord cheife justice before their departure.

THE supplies being furnished and all things ready onely attending for a faire wind, which hapned not before the news of the cheife justice death was posted to them, to be transported to the discomfort of the poor Planters, but the ships arriving there in good time, was a great refreshing to those that had had their store-house and most of their provisions burnt the Winter before.

Besides that they were strangely perplexed with the great and unseasonable cold they suffered with that extremity, as the like hath not been heard of since, and it seemes was universall, it being the same yeare, that our Thames were so lockt up that they built their boates upon it, and could

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sould provisions of severall sorts to those that delighted in the Novelities of the times, but the miseries they had past, were nothing to that they suffered by the disastrous news they received of the death of the Lord cheif justice, that suddainly followed the death of their President, but the latter was not so strange, in that he was well stricken in years before he went, and had long been an infirme man. Howsoever heartned by hopes, willing he was to dye in ading something that might be serviceable to God, and honourable to his Country, but that of the death of the cheife justice was such a corrasive to all, as struck them with despaire of future remedy, and it was the more augmented, when they heard of the Sir *John Gilbert*, Elder brother of *Ralph Gilbert* that was then their President, a man worthy to be beloved of them all for his indutry, and care for their well being; The President was to return to settle the state his Brother had left him, upon which all resolved to quit the place, and with one consent to away, by which means all our former hopes were frozen to death, though Sir *Francis Popham* could not so give it over, but continued to send thither severall years after in hope of better fortunes, but found it fruitlesse, and was necessitated at last to sit down with the losse he had already undergone.

CHAPTER IX.

My resolution not to abandon the prosecution of the businesse, in my opinion so well grounded.

Although I were interested in all those misfortunes, and found it wholly given over by the body of the adventurers, aswell for that they had lost the principall

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cipall support of the designe, as also that the Country it selfe was branded by the returne of the Plantation, as being over cold, and in respect of that, not habitable by our Nation.

Besides, they understood it to be a taske too great for particular persons to undertake, though the Country it selfe, the Rivers, Havens, Harbour, upon that coast might in time prove profitable to us.

These last acknowledgements bound me confidently to prosecute my first resolution, not doubting but *GOD* would effect that which Man despaired of, as for those reasons, the causes of others discouragements, the first onely was given to me, in that I had lost so Noble a Friend, and my Nation so worthy a Subject. As for the coldnesse of the *Clyme*, I had had too much experience in the World to be frighted with such a blast, as knowing many great Kingdomes and large Territories more northerly seated, and by many degrees colder than the *Clyme* from whence they came, yet plentifully inhabited, and divers of them stored with no better commodities from Trade and Commerce than those parts afforded, if like Industry, Art, and Labour be used, for the last I had no reason greatly to despaire of means when *GOD* should be pleased by our ordinary frequencing that Country, to make it appeare, it would yeild both profit and content to as many as aimed thereat, these being truly (for the most part) the motives that all men labour, howsoever otherwise adjoynd with faire colours and goodly shadows.

CHAPTER X.

A resolution to put new life into that scattered and lacerated Body.

Finding I could no longer be seconded by others, I became an owner of a Ship my selfe fit for that employment, and under colour of fishing and trade, I got a Master and company for her, to which I sent *Vines* and others my owne servants with their provision for trade and discovery, appointing them to leave the Ship and Ships Company for to follow their businesse in the usuall place, (for I knew they would not be drawn to seek by any meanes) by these and the help of those Natives formerly sent over, I came to be truly informed of so much as gave me assurance that in time I should want no undertakers, though as yet I was forced to hire Men to stay there the Winter Quarter at extreame rates, and not without danger, for that the War had consumed the *Bashaba*, and the most of the great *Sagamores*, with such Men of Action as followed them, and those that remained were sore afflicted with the Plague, for that the Country was in a manner left void of Inhabitants; Notwithstanding, *Vines* and the rest with him that lay in the Cabbins with those People that dyed some more, some less, mightily, (blessed be *GOD* for it) not one of them ever felt their heads to ake while they stayed there; and this course I held some years together, but nothing to my private profit, for what I got one way I spent another, so that I began to grow weary of that businesse as not for my turne till better times.

CHAP. XI.

CHAPTER XI.

Captain Harles comming to me with a new proposition of other hopes.

While I was labouring by what meanes I might best continue life in my languishing hopes, there comes one Captain *Henry Harley* unto me, bringing with him a Native of the Island of *Capawick*, a place seated to the Southward of *Cape Codd* whose name was *Epenewe* a person of a goodly stature, strong and well proportioned, this man was taken upon the main with some twenty nine others by a ship of *London* that endeavoured to sell them for slaves in *Spaine*, but being understood that they were *Americans*, and found to be unapt for their uses, they would not meddle with them, this being one of them they refused, wherein they exprest more worth then those that brought them to the market, who could not but know that our Nation was at that time in travaile for selling of Christian Colonies upon that continent, it being an act much tending to our prejudice, when we came into that part of the Countries, as it shall further appeare; how Captaine *Harley* came to be possessed of this *Savage*, I know not, but I understood by others how he had been shewed in *London* for a wonder, it is true (as I have said) he was a goodly man of a brave aspect, stout and sober in his demeanor, and had learned so much *English* as to bid those that wondred at him, welcome, welcome, this being the last and best use they could make of him, that was now growne out of the peoples wonder, the Captain, falling further into his familiarity, found him to be of acquaintance and friendship with those subject to the *Bashaba*, whom the Captain well knew, being himselfe one of the Plantation,

tion, sent over by the Lord chiefe justice, and by that means understood much of his language, found out the place of his birth, nature of the Country, their severall kinds of commodities, and the like, by which he conceived great hope that good might be made of him, if meanes could be found for his employment, but finding adventurers of that kind were worne out of date; after so many saylinge, and so soone upon the return of our late Colony, but the Gentleman calling to mind my aptnesse to designes of that nature, lays up his rest to discover his greatest secrets to me, by whom had hoped to rise or fall in this action, after he had spoken with me, and that I had seen his *Savage*, though I had some reason to beleive the Gentleman in what he told me, yet I thought it not amisse to take some time before I undertook a businesse (as I thought) so improbable in some particulare, but yet I doubted not, my resolution being such (as is said) I might make some use of his service; And therefore wisht him to leave him with me, giving him my word that when I saw my time to send againe to those parts, he should have notice of it, and I would be glad to accept of his service, and that with as great kindnesse as he freely offered it, in the meane time, he might be pleased to take his owne course.

CHAPTER XII.

The reasons of my undertaking the employment for the Island of Capawick.

AT the time this new *Savage* came unto me, I had recovered *Affacomet*, one of the Natives I sent with Captain *Chalownes* in his unhappy employment, with whom I lodged *Epenaw*, who at the first hardly understood one
the

the others speech, till after a while; I perceived the difference was no more then that, as ours is betweene the Northern and Southerne people, so that I was a little eased in the use I made of my old servant whom I engaged to give account of what he learned by conference between themselves, and he as faithfully performed it; Being fully satisfied of what he was able to say, and the time of making ready, drawing on, following my pretended designes; I thought it became me to acquaint the thrice honoured Lord of *South-Hampton* with it, for that I knew the Captain had some relation to his Lordship, and I not willing in those daies, to undertake any matter extraordinary without his Lordships advice, who approved of it so well that he adventured 100 l. in that imployment, and his Lordship being at that time Commander of the Isle of *Wight*, where the Captain had his abiding under his Lordship, who out of his noblenesse was pleased to furnish me with some land Souldiers, and to commend to me a grave Gentleman, one Captain *Hobson*, who was willing to go that voyage, and to adventure 100 l. himselfe. To him I gave the command of the Ship, all things being ready, and the company came together, attending but for a faire winde; they set saile in *June*, in *Anno 1614.* being fully instructed how to demean themselves in every kind, carrying with them *Epenaw*, *Affacomet*, and *Wanape*, another Native of those parts sent me out of the Isle of *Wight* for my better information in the parts of the Country of his knowledge, when as it pleased God that they were arrived upon the coast they were Pilotted from place to place, by the Natives themselves, as well as their hearts could desire; And comming to the Harbour where *Epenaw* was to make good his undertaking, the principall inhabitants of the place came aboard, some of them being his Brothers, others his near Couzens, who after they had communed together and were kindly entertained by the Captain, departed in their Cannowes, promising the next morning to come aboard again, and bring some trade with them: But *Epenaw* privately (as it appeared)

Brothers
Saurtons
Master
thewes.

peared) had contracted with his friends, how he might make his escape without performing what he had undertaken, being in truth no more then he had told me he was to do though with losse of his life, for otherwise if it were found that he had discovered the secrets of his Country, he was sure to have his braines knocked out as soone as he came a shoar, for that cause I gave the Captaine strict charge to endeavour by all meanes to prevent his escapeing from them, and for the more surety, I gave order to have three Gentlemen of my owne kinred to be ever at hand with him, cloathing him with long garments, slyly to be laid hold on, if occasion should require; Notwithstanding all this, his friends being all come at the time appointed with twenty Cannows, and lying at a certaine distance with their Bows ready, the Captaine calles to them to come aboard, but they not moving, he speakes to *Epenow* to come unto him, where he was in the fore castle of the Ship, he being then in the wast of the Ship between two of the Gentlemen that had him in gard, start, suddainly from them, and comming to the Captaine, calls to his friends in *English* to come aboard, in the interim slips himselfe over board, and although he were taken hold of by one of the company, yet being a strong and heavy Man, could not be stayed, and was no sooner in the water, but the Natives sent such a showre of arrowes, and came withall desperately so neer the Ship, that they carryed him away in despite of all the Musquetters aboard, who were for the number as good as our nation did afford; And thus were my hopes of that particular made void and frustrate; and they returned without doing more, though otherwise ordered how to have spent that summer to good purpose; but such are the fruits to be looked for, by employing men Men more zealous of gain than frought with experience how to make it.

CHAP. XIII.

CHAPTER XIII.

Sir Richard Hakings undertook by authority from the Councill of the second Colonie to trie what service he could do them as President for that yeare.

HAVING received his Commission and Instructions, he departed in *October* 1615, and spent the time of his being in those parts in searching of the Country, and finding out the commodities thereof, but the war was at the height and the principall Natives almost destroyed, so that his observation could not be such as could give account of any new matter, more than formerly had been received, from thence he past along the coast to *Virginia*, & stay'd there some time, in expectation of what he could not be satisfied in, so took his next course for *Spain*, to make the best of such commodities he had got together, as he coasted from place to place having sent his Ship laden with Fish to the Market before, and this was all that was done by any of us that yeare.

CHAPTER XIV.

Of the sending of Captaine Rocrast to meete with Captaine Dermor in NEW-ENGLAND.

ABOUT this time I received letters from Captaine *Dermor* out of *New-England*, giving me to understand that

that there was one of my Savages sent into those parts brought from *Malago* in a Ship of *Bristol*, acquainting me with the meanes I might recover him, which I followed and had him sent me, who was after employed with others in the voyage with Captaine *Hobson* sent to *Capawike* as is above said, by this Savage Captaine *Dormer* understood so much of the state of his Country, as drew his affections wholly to follow his hopes that way, to which purpose he writes, that if I pleased to send a Commission to meete him in *New-England*, he would endeavour to come from the *New-found Land* to receive it, and to observe such other instructions as I pleased to give him, whereupon the next season I sent 1619. Captaine *Rocraft* with a company I had of purpose hired for the service. At his arrivall upon the coast he met with a small Barque of *Deepe*, which he seized upon according to such liberties as was granted unto him in such cases, notwithstanding, the poore French-Man being of our Religion, I was easily perswaded upon his petition to give content for his losse, although it proved much to damage afterwards, for Captaine *Rocraft* being now shipped and furnished with all things necessary, left the Coast contrary to my directions, and went to *Virginia*, where he had formerly dwelt, and there falling into company with some of his old acquaintance, a quarrell happened between him and another, so that before he could get away he was slaine, by which accident the Barque was left at random, (the most part of the company being on shoar) a storme arising, she was cast away, and all her provisions lost, something was saved but nothing ever came to my hands.

CHAP. XV.

CHAPTER XV.

Of my employment of Captain Dormer after his saylings to come from the New-found land to New-England.

Captaine *Dormer* being disappointed of his meanes to Anno 1619. come from *New-found-land*, to *New-England*, took shipping for *England*; and came to me at *Plymouth* where I gave him an account of what I had done, and he me, what his hopes were, to be able to do me service (if I pleased) to employ him, hereupon I conferred his informations, together with mine owne I received by severall wayes, and found them to agree in Many the particulars of highest consequence and best considerations, whereupon I dispatched him away with the company he had gotten together, as fast as my owne Ship could be made ready for her ordinary employment, sending with him what he thought necessary, hoping to have met Captaine *Rocraft*, where he was assigned to attend till he received further directions from me, but at the Ships arrivall they found Captaine *Rocraft* gone for *Virgina*, with all his company in the Barque he had taken, of which before Captaine *Dormer* arriving, and seeing *Rocraft* gone, was much perplexed, yet so resolved he was, that he ceased not to follow his designe with the Men and Meanes which I had sent him, and so shaped his course from *Sagadahock* in 44 degrees to *Capawike* being in 41 and 36 minutes, sending me a Journall of his proceeding, with the description of the Coast all along as he pas'd. Passing by *Capawike*, he continued his course along the coast from Harbour to Harbour till he came to *Virginia*, where he expected to meete with *Rocraft* (as above) but finding him dead, and all lost that should have supplied

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ply'd him, he was forced to shift as he could to make his returne, and comming to *Capawike* and *Nautican*, and going first to *Nautican* and from thence to *Capawike*, he set himseife and some of his people on shoar, where he met with *Epenow* the *Savage*, who had escaped (of whom) before; This *Savage* speaking some *English*, laughed at his owne escape, and reported the story of it, *Mr. Dormer* told him he came from mee, and was one of my servants, and that I was much grieved he had beene so ill used, as to be forced to steale away; this *Savage* was so cunning, that after he had questioned him about me and all he knew belonged unto me, conceived he was come on purpose to betray him, and conspired with some of his fellows to take the *Captaine*, thereupon they laid hands upon him, but he being a brave stoute Gentleman, drew his Sword and freed himseife, but not without fourteen wounds, this disaster forced him to make all possible hast to *Virginia* to be cured of his wounds; at the second returne he had the misfortune to fall sick and die of the infirmity many of our Nation are subject unto at their first comming into those parts; the losse of this Man, I confesse, much troubled me, and had almost made me resolve never to intermeddle in any of those courses.

CHAPTER XVI.

The reasons of endeavouring to renew our first Patent and to establish the forme of Government by way of Corporation at
PLYMOUTH.

After I had made so many trialls of the State and Commodities of the Country, and Nature and Condition of

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of the People, and found all things agreeable to the ends I aymed at from the first, I thought it sorted with Reason and Justice to use the like diligence, order, and care for our affaires in the Northern Plantation, the Company of *Virginia* for the Southern, with some alteration of the forme of Government, as more proper (in our judgement) for affaires of that kinde, and like enlargement of the borders, beginning where they ended at 40 degrees and from thence to 48 Northwards, and into the land from Sea to Sea; of this my resolution I was bould to offer the fonder considerations to divers of his Majesties honourable Privy Councell, who had so good liking thereunto, as they willingly became interested themselves therein as Patentees, and Councillours for the managing of the businisse, by whose favours I had the easier passage in the obtaining his Majesties Royall Charter to be granted us according to his warrant to the then Solicitor Generall, the true Copy whereof followeth (*viz.*) To Sir *Thomas Coventry* Knight, his Majesties Solicitor Generall.

Whereas it is thought fit that a Patent of Incorporation be granted to the Adventurers of the Northern Colonie in *Virginia*, to containe the like Liberties, Priviledges, Power, Authorities, Lands and all other things within their limits, (*viz.*) between the degrees of 40 and 48, as were heretofore granted to the company in *Virginia*, excepting onely that whereas the said company have a Freedom of Custome & Subsidie for 21 yeares, and of Impositions for ever, this new Company is to be free of Custome and Subsidie for the like terme of yeares, and of Impositions after so long time as his Majesty shall please to grant unto them, this shall be therefore to will and require you to prepare a Patent ready for his Majesties Royall Signature to the purpose aforesaid, leaving a blank for the time of freedom: from imposition to be supplied, and put in by his Majesty, for which this shall be your warrant, dated 23 July 1620

Signed by the

{	L. Chancelour.	{	Lord D'gby.
	L. Privy Seale.		Mr. Comptroler.
	Earl of Arundell.		Mr. Secretary Nauntom.
	Mr. Secretary Calvert.		Mr. of the Wads.
	Mr. of the Rolls.		

CHAPTER XVII.

Shewing the troubles I underwent by the reason of the company of Virginia's exceptions, taken at the Patent granted by the Lords and others for the affaires of NEW-ENGLAND.

I have briefly given you an account of the failings and disasters of what hath past in thole my former and foreigne undertakings, I will now (with your patience) let you see some of my troubles I met with where I might have hoped for a comfortable encouragement, but such is (we commonly see) the condition of humane Nature that what is well intended and confidently pursued by a publique spirit, is notwithstanding sometimes by others made subject to exceptions and so prosecuted as a matter worthy of reprehension, so fared it with me at this present, for I had no sooner past the Patent under the great Seale, but certaine of the company of *Virginia* tooke exceptions thereat, as conceiving it tended much to their prejudice in that they were debarred the intermeddling within our limits who had formerly excluded us, from having to do with theirs, hereupon severall complaints were made to the King and Lords of the Privy Councell, who after many deliberate hearings, and large debate on both sides, saw no cause wherefore we should not enjoy what the King had granted us, as well as they what the King had granted them, especially having obtained from him so many gracious favours over and above our aymes, as namely severall free gifts, divers great salaries, and other great advantages to the value (as I have understood) of five or six hundred thousand pound whereas our ambition onely

aymed at the enjoying of his Majesties favour and justice to protect and support us in our freedomes, that we might peaceably reape the benefits of *GOD's* gracious gifts, raised by our owne Industries, without any of their helpe or hinderances, our desires being so faire that all that were not over partiall, easily assented thereunto, and ordered it accordingly, as by the same it may appeare, but that could not satisfie, for I was plainly told, that howsoever I had sped before the Lords, I should heare more of it the next Parliament, assuring me that they would have 300 voices more than I, whereupon I replied, If justice could be overthrown by voices, it should not grieve me to loose what I had so honestly gotten; the next Parliament was no sooner assembled, but I found it too true wherewith I was formerly threatened, as you may see it following.

CHAPTER XVII.

My being Summoned to appeare in the House of Parliament to answer what was to be objected against the Patent of NEW-ENGLAND.

THE whole house being dissolved into a Committee, Sir *Edward Cook*, being in the chaire, I was called for to the Barre, where after some space it pleased him to tell me that the House understood that there was a Patent granted to me, and diverse other noble persons therein nominated for the establishing of a Colony in *New England*, this (as it seemes) was a grievance of the *Common-wealth*, and so complained of in respect of many particulars therein contained contrary

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to the Lawes and priviledges of the subjects, as also that it was a Monopoly, and the colour of planting a Colony put upon it for particular ends, and private gaine, which the House was to looke unto and to Minister justice to all parties, assuring me further that I should receive nothing but justice, and that the House would do no wrong to any, that I was a Gentleman of Honour and worth, but the Publique was to be respected before all particulars, but before they could descend to other matters in the businesse, the Patent was to be brought into the House, therefore he required the delivery of it.

To this generall Charge and speciall Command I humbly replyed, that for my owne parr, I was but a particular person, and inferior to many, to whom the Patent was granted, having no power to deliver it, without their assents, neither in truth was it in my custody, but being demanded who had it, I answered that it remained still (for ought I knew) in the Crowne office, where it was left since the last Parliament, for that it was resolved to be renewed for the amendment of some faults contained therein, from whence if it pleased the House, they might command it, and dispose thereof as their wisdomes thought it good. But to the generall Charge I know not (under favour) how any action of that kind could be a grievance to the publique, seeing at first it was undertaken for the advancement of Religion, the enlargement of the bounds of our Nation, the increase of trade, and the employment of many thousands of all sorts of people.

That I conceived it could not be esteemed a Monopoly, though it is true at the first discovery of the coast few were interested in the charge thereof, for many could not be drawn to adventure in actions of that kind where they were assured of losse, and small hopes of gain.

And indeed so many adventures had been made, and so many losses sustained and received, that all or the most part that tasted thereof grew weary, till now it is found

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found by our contans perseverance therein, that some profit by a course of fishing, upon that coast, may be made extraordinary, which was never intended to be converted to private uses by any grant obtained by us from his Majesty, as by the severall offers made to all the Maritime Cities and Townes in the Westerne parts, that pleased to partake of the Liberties, and Immunities granted to us by his Majesty, which was desired principally for our warrant to regulate those affaires, the better to settle the publique Plantation by the profits to be raised by such as sought the benefit thereof, (being no more in effect) then many private Gentlemen, and Lords of manors within our owne Countries enjoyed at this present, and that both agreeable to the laws and justice of our Nation without offence to the subjects Liberties; But for my particular, I was glad the present occasion that had so happily called them together from all parts of the Kingdome, to whom I was humbly bold in the behalfe of my selfe and the rest of those intrusted in the Patent to make present proffer thereof to the House for the Generall estate of the whole Kingdome, so they would prosecute the selling the Plantation, as from the first was intended, wherein we would be their humble servants in all that lay in our power, without looking back to the great charge that had been expended in the discovery, and seizure of the coast, and bringing it to the passe it was come unto. That what was more to be said to the Patent for the present, I humbly prayed I might receive in particular, to the end I might be the better furnished to give them answer thereunto by my Councell, at such time they pleased to heare me againe, being confident, I should not onely have their approbation in the further prosecuting so well grounded a designe, but their furtherance also, howsoever I was willing to submit the whole to their honourable censures, hereupon it was ordered, that the Patent should be looked into by a Committee assigned for that purpose, and the exceptions taken against it

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it delivered to me, that had a prefixed day to attend them againe with my Councell at Law to answer to those their objections.

CHAPTER XIX.

My second appearance with my Councell.

THE time assigned being come, and I not receiving their objections (as by the House it was ordered) I attended without my Councell, in that I wanted upon which to build my instructions for preparing them as in duty I ought, but being called I humbly told them, that in obedience to their commands, I attended to receive the Houses objections against the Patent of *New-England*, but it was not yet come to my hands, where the fault was I knew not, and therefore I besought them to assigne me a new day, and to order I might have it delivered to me as was intended, or otherwise if they so pleased, I was ready without my Councell to answer what could be objected, doubting, they might conceive, I sought by delays to put off the business: to this it was answered by *Sir Edward Cooke*, that I had gained great favour of the House to receive the particulars in writing, by which I was able to plead my own cause (though as yet I had it not) but I acknowledged the greatnesse of their favours, and attended their further commands, according to the time assigned.

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CHAPTER XX.

My appearance the third time, together with my Councell at Law.

HAVING received the Houses exceptions against the Patent, I drew up my full answers to every particular, and entertained for my councell *Mr. Finch of Grayes Inn* (since that the *Lord Finch*) and *Mr. Caltrup*, afterwards Attorney Generall of the Court of Wards; To these I delivered my instructions, assigning them to proceed accordingly, but, as in great Causes before great States, where the Court seemes to be a party, Councell oftentimes is shy of wading farther than with their safety they may returne; however, both did so well, the one for the matter of Justice, the other for the matter of Law, as in Common Judgement the Objections were fully answered, and they seeming to be at a stand; the House demanded of me what I had more to say my selfe, I being sensible wherein my Councell came short of my Intentions, besought the House to take into their grave considerations, that the most part of the Fisher-Men spoken of, had in obedience to his Majesties Royall Grants conformed themselves thereunto, and I hoped that they were but particular persons that opposed themselves against it, but admit all of them had joyned together, (yet had that belonged rather to the Councell for those affaires) to have complained of them, for the many injuries and outrages done by them, that the Courtell of their owne charge and cost, had first discovered that goodly coast, and found that hopeful meanes to settle a flourishing Plantation for the good of this Kingdom in generall, as well great Lords as Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Merchants, Fisher-Men, Trades-Men, Husband-Men, Labourers, and the like, and that both to honour and profit, that the enlargement of the Kings

Dominions, with the advancement of Religion in those desert parts, are matters of highest consequence, and far exceeding a simple and disorderly course of Fishing, which would soone be given over, for that so goodly a Coast could not be long left unpeopled by the *French, Spanish, or Dutch*, so that if the Plantation be destroyed, the Fishing is lost, and then the profit and honour of our Nation must perish (in all opinion) both to present and future ages, which these Men principally aymed at, that the mischief already sustained by those disorderly Persons, are inhumane and intolerable; for first in their manners and behaviour they are worse than the very Savages, impudently and openly lying with their Women, teaching their Men to drinke drunke, to sweare and blaspheme the Name of *GOD*, and in their drunken humour to fall together by the eares, thereby giving them occasion to seek revenge; besides, they couzen and abuse the Savages in trading and traffick- ing, selling them Salt covered with Butter in stead of so much Butter, and the like couzenages and deceipt, both to bring the Planters and all our Nation into contempt and disgrace, thereby to give the easier passage to those People that dealt more righteously with them; that they sell unto the Savages, Musquets, Fowling-Pieces, Powder, Shot, Swords, Arrow-Heads, and other Armes, wherewith the Savages slew many of those Fisher-Men, and are growne so able, & so apt, as they become most dangerous to the Planters; and I concluded,

That in this particular I had bene drawne out of my zeale to my Countryes happinesse, to engage my estate so deeply as I had done, and having but two Sonnet, I adventured the life of one of them (who is there at this present) for the better advancement thereof, with others of his Kinsmen of his owne name with many other private friends) which so neerly concerned me, that if I did expresse more passion than ordinary in the delivery thereof, I hoped the House would be pleased to pardon me, affirming, that if I should do lesse, I might appeare willing to suffer then to perish by my Negligence, Connivence, Im- providence

providence, or Ingratefulnessse, to the dishonour of my Nation, and burden of my owne Conscience, but these things being considered, I presume the Honourable assembly will do what in all respects shall be both just and lawfull, and that in confidence thereof, I wil cease to be further troublefome.

CHAPTER XXI.

What followed upon my answer to the Houses exceptions.

BEING perswaded in my owne understanding, as well as in the judgement of those that accompanied me I had sufficiently satisfied the most part of the House, the rather for that they forbade the Lawyers to speake any more, after I began to deliver what I had to say for my selfe, with this hope I departed attending the successe, but understanding (from those that were favourers and parties with me) that my opposites held their resolutions to make it a Publique Grievance, and for such, to present it to his Majesty.

Hereupon I thought it became me to use my best means his Majesty might have sight of their exceptions and my answers, which accordingly was performed; so that at the time the Houses presented the Publique Grievances of the Kingdome, that of the Patent of *New-England* was the first, wherein was declared, that having heard me and my Learned Councell severall dayes, but that I could not defend the same, which the King observing was a little moved, finding the matter was made greater than the cause required; this their Publique Declaration of the Houses, dislike of the cause, shooke of all my adventurers for Plantation, and made many of the Patentees to quit their Interest, so that in all likelyhood I must fall under the

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weights off so heavy a burthen, but the justnesse of my cause being truly apprehended by the King, from which I understood, he was not to be drawn to overthrow the Corporation he so much approved of in his owne judgement, and I was wished not to omit the prosecution thereof, as cause required, but I thought better to forbear for the present, in honour and respect of what had past in so publique a manner betwene the King and his House of Commons, who shortly after upon severall reasons, rising from particular persons, who (as it seemed) were more liberrall in their language than became them, trenching farther upon the Kings Prerogative Power, he thought to be tolerated as doubting of the consequence thereof, whereupon the Parliament was dismissed, divers of those free speakers committed to the Tower, others to other Prisons, so that now I was called upon to attend those affaires on severall accidents that happened. As first, for that the French Embassadour made challenge to those Territories granted us by the King our Sovereigne, in the behalfe of the King of France, his Master, as belonging to his Subjects, that by his authority were possessed thereof as a part of *Nova France*, to which I was commanded by the King to give answer to the Embassadour his claime, which was sent me from the Lord Treasurer under the title of *Le Memorial de Monsieur le Seigneur Le Conte de Tillieres, Ambassadeur pour Le Royde France*; Whereunto I made so full a reply (as it seemes) there was no more heard of that their claime. But as Captaine *Dormer*, who (as I said) was coasting that Country, met with some *Hollanders*. that were sotted in a place we call *Hudson's River*, in trade with the Natives, who in the right of our Patent forbad them the place, as being by his Majestie appointed to us; there answer was, they understood no such thing, nor found any of our Nation there, so that they hoped they had not offended; However, this their communication removed them not, but upon our complaining of their intrusion to his Majesty, order was given to his Embassadours to deale with the States, to know by what warrant any of their Subjects tooke upon them to settle with those

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those limites by him granted to his Subjects who were royally seized of a part thereof; to which was answered, that they knew of no such thing, if there were any, it was without their authority, and that they onely had enacted the company for the affaires of the *West-Indies*; this answer being returned, made us to prosecute our businesse, and to resolve of the removing of those Interlopers to force them to submit to the Government of those to whome that place belonged. Thus you may see how many burthens I travailed under of all sides, and yet not come near my journeyes end.

CHAPTER XXII.

Of the Descent of Mr. Perce, Mr. Day, others their Associates, within our limits being bound for Virginia.

BEfore the unhappy controversie hapned between those of *Virginia*, and my selfe (as you have heard) they were forced through the great charge they had been at, to hearken to any propositions that might give ease and furtherance to so hopefull a businesse; to that purpose, it was referred to their considerations how necessary it was, that means might be used to draw into those enterprises some of those families that had retired themselves into *Holland* for scruple of conscience, giving them such freedome and liberty, as might stand with their likings, this advice being hearkned unto, there were that understock the putting it in practise, and accordingly brought it to effect so far forth, as that the three ships (such as their weake fortunes were able to provide) whereof two proved unservicable: and so were left.

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left behind, the third with great difficulty recovered the coast of *New-England*, where they landed their people, many of them weak and feeble through the length of the Navigation, the leakiness of the ship, and want of many other necessaries such undertakings required; but they were not many daies a shoar before they had gotten both health and strength, through the comfort of the Ayr, the store of fish and fowle, with plenty of wholesome rootes and hearbs the Country afforded; besides the civill respect the Natives used towards them, tending much to their happinesse in so great extremity they were in, after they had well considered the state of their affaires and found that the Authority they had from the Company of *Virginia* could not warrant their abode in that place, which they found so prosperous and pleasing to them, they hastned away their ship, with order to their Solicitor to deal with me, to be a meanes they might have a grant from the Councell of *New Englands* affaires to settle in the place, which was accordingly performed to their particular satisfaction and good content of them all, which place was after called *New-Plymouth*, where they have continued ever since very peaceable, and in all plenty of all necessaries that nature needeth, if that could satisfie our vaine affections, where I will leave them for the present.

CHAPTER XXIII.

My Son Captain Robert Gorges sent by Authority of the Councell for those affaires, as their Lievtenant Generall.

THE severall complaints made to the Councell of the abuses committed by severall the Fishermen, and other

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ther Interlopers, who without order from them frequented those coasts, tending to the scorn of our Nation, both to the ordinary mixing themselves with their women, and other beastly demeanors, tending to Drunkenesse to the overthrow of our trade and dishonour of the Government.

For reformation whereof, and to prevent the evils that may ensue, they were pleased to resolve of the sending some one into those parts, as their Lievtenant, to regulate the estate of their affaires and those abuses, hereupon my Son *Robert Gorges* being newly come out of the *Venetian War*, was the man they were pleased to pitch upon being one of the company, and interested in a proportion of the land with the rest of the Patentees, in the Bay of the *Majecbewsett* containing ten miles in breadth, and thirty miles into the maine land, who between my Lord *Gorges* and my selfe, was speedily sent away into the said Bay of *Majecbewsett*, where he arrived about the beginning of *August* following, *Anno 1623*. that being the place he resolved to make his residence, as proper for the Publique, as well as for his private, where landing his provisions, and building his storehouses, he sent to them of *New-Plymouth* (who by his Commission were authorized to be his assistants) to come unto him, who willingly obeyed his order, and as carefully discharged their duties; by whose experience he suddainly understood what was to be done with the poore meanes he had, beleving the supplies he expected would follow, according to the undertakings of divers his familiar friends who had promised as much; but they hearing how I sped in the House of Parliament withdrew themselves, and my selfe and friends were wholly disabled to do any thing to purpose. The report of these proceedings with us, comming to my Sons eares, he was advised to return home, till better occasion should offer it selfe unto him.

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Here followes my Son Captaine Gorges Patent.

To all whom these presents shall come, the
Councill for the Affaires of NEW-
ENGLAND in AMERICA; send
Greeting.

W^Hereas it hath pleased the Kings Most Excellent Majesty by his Royall Grant, bearing date the third day of November, in the eighteenth year of his Majesties Reigne over this his Highness Realme of England, &c. For divers causes therein expressed, absolutely to give, grant, and confirme unto us the said Councill and our Successours, all the foresaid Land of New-England, lying and being from fourty to fourty eight degrees of Northerly Latitude, and in length by all that breadth aforesaid, from Sea to Sea throughout the Main Land, together with all the Woods, Waters, Rivers, Soyles, Havens, Harbour, Islands, and other Commodities, whatsoever thereunto belonging, with all Priviledges, Preheminencies, Profits, and Liberties by Sea and Land, as by the said Grant, amongst other things therein contained, more at large appeareth. Now know all Men by these Presents, that we the Councill of New England, for and in respect of the good and speciall service done by Sir Ferdinando Gorges Knight to the Plantation, from the first attempt thereof unto this present, as also for many other causes, us hereunto moving, and likewise for and in consideration of the payment of one hundred and sixty pounds of lawfull

English

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English Money unto the hands of our Treasurer, by Robert Gorges Sonne of the said Sir Ferdinando Gorges Knight, whereof, and of every part and parcell whereof the said Robert Gorges his Heires Executors and Assignes are for ever acquitted and discharged by these presents, have given, granted and confirmed, and by these presents, do give grant and confirme unto the said Robert Gorges, his Heires and Assignes for ever, all that part of the Main Land in New-England aforesaid, commonly called or knowne by the name of *Messachusack*, situate lying and being upon the North-East side of the Bay, called or knowne by the name of *Messachuset*, or by what other name or names soever it be, or shall be called or knowne, together with all the Shoars and Coasts along the Sea, for ten English miles in a straight line towards the North-East, accounting one thousand seven hundred sixty yards to the mile, and thirty English miles (after the same rate) unto the Main Land through all the breadth aforesaid, together with all the Ilets and Islands, lying within three miles of any part of the said lands (except such Islands as are formerly granted,) together also with all the Lands, Rivers, Mines and Minerralls, Woods, Quarryes, Marshes, Waters, Lakes, Fishings, Hunting, Fowlings, and Commodities and Hereditaments whatsoever, with all and singular their appurtenances, together with all Prerogatives, Rights, Jurisdictions, and Royalties, and power of Judicature in all Causes and Matters whatsoever Criminal, Capital and Civil, arising, or which may hereafter arise within the Limits, Bounds, and Precincts aforesaid, to be executed according to the great Charter of England, and such Lawes as shall be hereafter established by Publique Authority of the State assembled in Parliament in New-England, to be executed and exercised by the said Robert Gorges his Heires and Assignes, or his or their Deputies, Lieutenants, Judges, Stewards, or other officers thereunto by him or them assigned, deputed or appointed from time to time, with all other Priviledges, Franchises, Liberties, and Immunities, with Escheats and casualties thereof arising, or which shall or may hereafter arise within

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the said Limits and Precincts, with all the Interest, Right, Title, Claime, and Demand whatsoever, which we the said Councell and our Successours now of right have or ought to have, and claime or may have, or acquire hereafter in or to the said portion of Lands, and Islands, or any the Premisses, in as free, ample, large and beneficiall manner to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever, as we the said Councell by his Majesties said Letters-Patents, may, or can grant the same (saving and alwayes reserving) unto the said Councell, and their Successours, and to the court of Parliament hereafter to be in *New-England* aforesaid, and to either of their power to receive, heare, and determine all and singlar Appeale and Appeales of every person and persons whatsoever, dwelling or inhabiting within the said Territories, and Islands, or either or any of them to the said *Robert Gorges* granted as aforesaid, of and from all Judgments, and Sentences whatsoever given within the said Territories, to have and to hold all and every the Lands and Premisses above by these presents granted (except before excepted) with their and every of their Appurtenances with all the Royalties, Jurisdictions, Mines, Mineralls, Woods, Fishing, Fowling, Hunting, Waters, Rivers, and all other Profits, Commodities, and Hereditaments whatsoever, within the Precincts aforesaid, or to the said Lands, Islands, or Premisses, or any of them in any wise belonging or appertaining, to the said *Robert Gorges* his Heires and Assignes for ever, to the onely proper use and behoofe of the said *Robert Gorges* his Heires and Assignes for ever more; to be held of the said Councell, and their Successours, *per Gladium Comitatus*, that is to say, by finding 4 able Men conveniently armed or arrayed for the Warres to attend upon the Governour for any service within fourteen dayes after warning, and yielding and paying unto the said Councell one fiftie.h part of all the Ore of the Mines of Gold and Silver, which shall be had, possessed, and obtained within the Precincts aforesaid, for all services and demands whatsoever, to be delivered into the Tower of *London* in *England*, to and for the use of his Majesty his Heires and Successours from time to time;

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And lastly know ye, that we the said Councell have Deputed, Authorized, and Appointed, and in our place and stead have put *David Thomson* Gent. or in his absence any other person that shall be their Governour, or other Officer unto the said Councell, to be our true and lawfull Attourney and Attourneys, and in our name and stead to enter into the said Lands, and other the Premisses with their Appurtenances, or into some part thereof in the name of the whole, for us and in our names to have and take Possession and Seisin thereof, and after such Possession and Seisin thereof, or of some other part thereof had and taken, then for us and in our name to deliver the same unto the said *Robert Gorges* or his Heires, or to his or their certain Attourney or Attourneys to be by him or his heires appointed in that behalfe, according to the true intent and meaning of these Presents, Ratifying, Confirming, and Allowing, all and whatsoever our Attourney or Attourneys shall do in or about the Premisses, or in part thereof by vertue of these Presents. In witness whereof, we have affixed our Common Seale, the thirtieth day of *December* in the yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord *JAMES* by the Grace of *GOD* of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, Defendor of the Faith, &c. the twentieth, and of *Scotland* the fifty sixth.

Lenox Hamilton.

Arrundell Surrey:

Barn. Goach.

Robert Mansell.

Wi. Boles.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Captaine John Mafons the meanes of
Interesting the Scottish Nation into
that of New-Scotland.

Captaine John Mason was himselfe a man of action and had been sometime Governour of a Plantation in the *New-Found land*, his time being expired there, he returned into *England*, where he met with Sir *William Alexander* who was Mr. of requests to his Majesty for the realme of *Scotland*, but since Earle of *Starline*, who hearing of Captaine Mafons late comming out of the *New-Found-land* was desirous to be acquainted with him. To that end he invited him to his house, and after he had thoroughly informed himselfe of the estate of that Country, he declared his affection to Plantation, and wisht the Captaine to be a means to procure him a Grant of the Planters thereof for a portion of land with them, who effected what he desired. The Captaine understanding how far forth I had proceeded in the businesse of *New-England*, advised him to deale with me for a part of what we might conveniently spare, without our prejudice within the bounds of our Grant. Sir *William Alexander* intending to make himselfe sure of his purpose, procured his Majesty (for what could they not do in those times in such cases) to send to me to assigne him a part of our Territories; his Majesties gracious message was to me, as a command agreeing with his pleasure, to have it so. Whereupon an instrument was presently drawn for the bounding thereof, which was to be called *New-Scotland*, which afterwards was Granted him by the King under

under the Seale of *Scotland*. Thus much I thought fit to insert by the way, that posterity might know the ground, from whence businaesses of that nature had their originall.

CHAPTER XXV.

Lieutenant Colonell Norton undertaking to settle a Plantation on the River of *Agomenico*, if I pleased to beare a part with him and his Associates, this Gentleman was one I had long known, who had raised himselfe from a Souldier, to the quality he had from a Corporall to a Serjunt, and so upward he was painfull and industrious, well understanding what belonged to his duties in whatsoever he undertooke, and strongly affected to the businesse of Plantation, having acquainted me of his designe, and of his Associates, I gave him my word, I would be his intercessour to the Lords for obtayning him a Patent for any place he desired, not already Granted to any other, but conceaving he should be so much the better fortified, if he could get me to be an undertaker with him, and his Associates upon his motions; I was contented my Grand-Son *Ferdinando* should be nominated together with him and the rest, to whom was past a Patent of twelve thousand Acres of land upon the East-side of the River *Agomenico*, and twelve thousand of Acres more of land on the West-side to my said Son *Ferdinando*, hereupon he and some of his Associates hastened to take possession of their Territories, carrying with them their Families, and other necessary provisions, and I sent over for my Son, my Nephew Captaine *William Gorges*, who had been my Lieutenant in the Fort of *Plymouth*, with some other Crafts-men for the building of houses, and erecting of Saw-Mills; And by other

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other shipping from *Bristol*, some Cattell with other servants, by which the foundation of the Plantation was laid, and I was the more hopefull of the happy success thereof, for that I had not far from that place, *1 i hard Vines*, a Gentleman and Servant of my owne, who was settled there some years before, and had bene interessed in the discovery and seisure thereof for me, as formerly hath been related, by whose diligence and care those my effeires had the better success, as more at large will appear in its proper place.

CHAPTER XXVI.

What followed the breaking up of the PARLIAMENT in such discontent.

THE King not pleased with divers the passages of some particular persons, who in their speeches seemed to trench farther on his Royall Prerogative than stood with his safety and honour to give way unto, suddainly brake off the Parliament, whereby divers were so fearfull what would follow so unaccustomed an action, some of the principall of those liberall speakers being committed to the Tower, others to other Prisons, which tooke all hope of Reformation of Church-Government from many not affecting Episcopal Jurisdiction, nor the usuall practise of the Common Prayers of the Church, whereof there were severall sorts, though not agreeing among themselves, yet all of like dislike of those particulars, some of the discreeter sort to avoid what they found themselves subjct unto, made use of their friends to procure from the Councell for the affaires of *New-England* to settle a Colony within their limits, to which it pleased the thrice honoured Lord of *Warwick* to write to me then at *Plimouth*, to condescend that a Patent might be granted to such as then sued for it, whereupon I

gave

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gave my approbation so far forth as it might not be prejudiciall to my Sonne *Robert Gorges* interests, whereof he had a Patent under the Seale of the Councell, hereupon there was a Grant passed as was thought reasonable, but the same was after enlarged by his Majesty and confirmed under the great Seale of *England*, by the Authority whereof the undertakers proceeded so effectually, that in a very short time numbers of people of all sorts stocked thither in heapes, that at last it was specially ordered by the Kings command, that none should be suffered to go without licence first had and obtained, and they to take the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, so that what I long before prophesied, when I could hardly get any for money to reside there, was now brought to passe in a high Measure, the reason of that restraint was grounded upon the severall complaints, that came out of those parts, of the divers sects and schismes that were amongst them, all contemning the publique Government of the Ecclesiasticall State; And it was doubred, that they would in short time, wholly shake off the Royall Jurisdiction of the Sovereigne Magistrate.

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The Second Booke.

CHAPTER I.

Shewing the reasons of my desire and others my Associates to resigne the grand Patent to his Majesty, and the dividing of the Sea coasts between the Lords who had continued constant favourers and followers thereof.

After I had past all those failings in my first attempts you have hard of, and had undergone those home-
stormes afore spoken of by those of *Virginia*, I would willingly have sat down in dispaire of what I aymed at, but was stirred up and encouraged by the most eminent of our company, not to give over the businesse his Majesty did so much approve of, whose gracious favour I should not want, and whereof I had already sufficient prooffe. Hereupon I began againe to erect my thoughts how ought might be effected to advance the weak foundation already laid, when as so it pleased God to have it, in the yeare 1621. after the Parliament that then sat brake off in discontent, I was sollicitated to consent to the passing of a Patent to certain undertakers who intended to transport themselves into those parts, with their whole Families, as I shewed before. The li-
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bertie they obtained thereby, and the report of their well doing, drew after them multitudes of discontented persons of severall sects and conditions, in so much that they began at last to be a pester to themselves, threatening a civill war before they had established a civill form of Government between themselves, and doublelesse had not the patience and wisdom of Mr. *Wantrop*, Mr. *Humphreys*, Mr. *Dudly*, and others their assistants, and others been the greater, much mischief would suddainly have overwhelmed them, more then did befall them, notwithstanding amongst those great swarmes there went many that wanted not love and affection to the Honour of the King, and happinesse of their Native Country, however they were mixt with those that had the State of the established Church Government in such scorn, and contempt, as finding themselves in a Countrey of liberty, where tongues might speake with out controule, many fullen of malice, than reason, spared not to speake the worst that evill affections could invent, in so much that the distance of the place could not impeach the transportation thereof to the cares of those it most concerned, and who were bound in Honour and Justice to vindicate the State, he was so eminent a servant unto.

Hereupon the King and his Councell began to take into their serious considerations, the consequences that might follow so unbridled spirits, and the Lords interested in the Government of those affaires, finding the King dislike thereof, considered how to give his Majesty (and his Councell of State) some satisfaction for the time to come. *Anno. 1622.* Thereupon it was ordered that none should be suffered to passe into *New-England*, but such as did take the oaths of Supremacy, and Allegiance; This held sometime, but was omitted till the yeare 1631. till which time, as the daily reports brought over word of their continued misdemeanors, for that at last, I myselfe was called upon (with others) as being the sup-
porter and Author of all that was distastfull : I confessed
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(indeed) that I had earnestly sought by all means the planting of those parts by those of our own Nation and that for divers weighty considerations approved of by the King and his Council, but could not expect that so many evils should have hapned thereby, this answer served for the present, but could not wipe away the jealousy that was had of me, though I laboured continually to put off the scandalous opinion of such as daily did endeavour to do me evill offices, which I found with the latest, but was thereupon moved to desire the rest of the Lords that were the principall actors in the businesse, that we might resigne our grand Patent to the King, and passe particular Patents to our selves, of such parts of the Country along the Sea coast as might be sufficient for our owne uses, and such of our private friends, as had affections to works of that nature. To this motion there was a generall assent by the Lords, and a day appointed too, for the conclusion thereof.

CHAPTER II.

The meeting of the Lords for the dividing of the Coast.

THe time being come their Lordships had appointed, with the confirmation of our particulars, where the bounds were thus laid out; Beginning from the Westermost parts of our bounds Eastwards, where the Lord of *Maugrave* began his limits, and ended the same at the river called *Hudsons* river, to the Eastward of the river was placed the Duke of *Lenox*, since Duke of *Richmond*, to the end of Sixty miles Eastward, next to him was placed the Earle of *Carlisle*, next to him the Lord *Edward Gorges*,

next to him was settled the Marquesse *Hamilton*, next to to him Capitaine *John Mason*; And lastly my self whose bounds extended from the mouth of *Merrimeck* to the great River of *Sagadebocke* being Sixty miles, and so up into the Maine land one hundred and twenty miles.

CHAPTER III.

The Orders that are settled for the Government of my said Province.

BEing now seized of what I had travelled for above forty yeares, together with the expences of many thousand Pounds, and the best time of my age loaden with troubles and vexations from all parts, as you have heard; I will now give you an account in what Order I have settled my affaires in that my Province of *Maine* with the true forme and manner of the Government, according to the Authority granted me by his Majesties Royal Charter. First, I divided the whole into eight Bailiwicks, or Counties, and those againe into Sixteene severall Hundreds, consequently into Parishes and Tychings as People did increafe, and the Provinces were inhabited.

CHAPTER IV.

*The manner and forme of the Govern-
ment I have established for the ordering
of the Publique Affaires within my
Province of M A I N.*

First, in my absence I assigned one for my Lievetenant or Deputy, to whom I adjoynd a Chancellour for the determination of all differences arising between party and party, for *Meum & Tuum*, onely nexte to him I ordaind a Treasurer for receipt of the Publique Revenue, to them I added a Marshall for the managing of the Militia, who hath for his Lievetenant a Judge-Marshall, and other Officers to the Marshall Court, where is to be determined all Criminall and Capitall matters, with other misdemeanours or contentions for matters of honour and the like: To these I appointed an Admirall with his Lievetenant or Judge, for the ordering and determining of Maritime Causes, whose Court is onely Capable of what passeth between party and party, concerning Trades and Contracts for Maritime Causes, either within the Province or on the Seas, or in forreigne parts, so far as concerns the Inhabitants, their Factors or Servants (as is usuall here in *England*): Next I ordered a Master of the Ordnance, whose office is to take charge of all the publique stores belonging to the Militia both for Sea and Land, to this I joyne a Secretary for the publique service of my selfe and Councell, these are the Standing Councillours, to whom is added eight Deputies to be elected by the Free-holders of the severall Counties, as Councillours for the state of the Country, who are authorized by vertue of their places to sit in any of the aforesaid Courts,

Courts, and to be assistants to the Presidents thereof, and to give their opinions according to justice, &c. That their is no matter of Moment can be determined oft, neither by my selfe, nor by my Lievetenant in my absence, but by the advice and assent of the whole body of the Councell, or the greater part of them, sufficiently called and summoned to the Assembly.

That no Judge or other Minister of State to be allowed of, but by the advice and assent of the said Councell, or the greater part of them, as before.

That no Alienation or sale of Land be made to any, but by their Councell and assent, be it by way of gift for reward, or service, or otherwise whatsoever.

That no Man to whom there hath beene any Grant past of any Free-hould, shall alienate the same without the assent and license of the said Councell, first had and obtained.

That in case any Law be to be Enacted, or repealed, Money to be levyed, or forces raised for publique defence.

The summons thereof to the severall Bailiwicks, or Counties, is to be issued out in my name, but with the consent of the said Councell, by vertue whereof, power is to be given to the Free-holders of the said Counties respectively, to elect and choose two of the most worthy within the said County, as Deputies for the whole, to joyne with the Councell for performance of the service, for which they were called to that assembly, all appeales made for any wrong or injustice committed by any the severall officers of any the standing Courts of Justice, or authority of any other person or persons.

For the better ease of the Inhabitants of the severall Bailiwicks or Counties, there is assigned one Lievetenant, and eight Justices, to administer Justice for maintenance of the Publique Peace, according to the Lawes provided; These Officers and Justices to be chosen and allowed of by my selfe, or any Lievetenant in my absence, with the assent of the said Councell, belonging unto me.

As for the Constables of the hundreds, Constables of the parishes, with the severall Tything Men of every parish to be chosen by the Lievtenant and Justices of the severall Counties to whom such oathes are to be administered, as by the Councell, and my selfe, or Lievtenant shall be thought fit

That every hundred shall have two head Constables, assigned them, and every parish one Constable and four Tything Men, who shall give account to the Constable of the parish of the demeanour of the Householders within his Tything, and of their severall families; The Constable of the parish shall render the same accompt fairely written to the Constables of the hundred, or some of them, who shall present the same to the Lievtenant and Justices at their next sitting, or before if cause require, and if it be matter within the power of the Lievtenant and Justices to determine of, then to proceed therein according to their said authority, otherwise to commend it to my selfe or my Lievtenant and Councell.

These few particulars I have thought fit to commend (as briefly as I can) unto all whom it may please to take notice thereof, heartily desiring they will not be sparing modestly to censure what they conceive proper to be amended, in that I chose rather to serve such whose wisdom, moderation, and judgements exceed my owne, then passionately or willingly to persist in my private fancy, or to be aggrieved at, or envy their better judgements.

CHAPTER V.

My answer to some Objections.

BUT hearing that it is objected by many, if there be such hopes of Honour, Profit, and Content in those parts, how comes it to pass that your self have not tasted thereof in all this time, having employed so many of your owne servants, as by this discourse it seemes you have done, and yet nothing returned. As this objection is just, so I hope a reasonable answer will satisfie any reasonable man, whom I desire in the first place to consider, that I began when there was no hopes for the present but of losse, in that I was yet to find a place, and being found, it selfe was in a manner dreadfull to the behoulders, for it seemed but as a desert Wildernesse replete onely with a kind of *Savage* People, and overgrowne trees. So as I found it no meane matter to procure any to go thither much lesse to reside there; and those I sent knew not how to subsist, but on the provisions I furnished them with all.

Secondly I dealt not as Merchants or Trades-men are wont, seeking onely to make mine owne profit, my ends being to make perfect the through discovery of the Countrey, (wherein I waded so far with the helpe of those that joynd with me) as I opened the way for others, to make their gaine, which hath been the meanes to encourage their followers to prosecute it to their advantage. Lastly I desire all that have estates here in *England* to remember, if they never come neare their People, to take accounts of their endcavours what they gaine by those courses.

Besides, when there is no settled Government or ordinary course of justice, which way is left to punish offenders or mispenders of their masters good, do not servants, nay,

Sons the like in these parts, and are there not many that mispend the estates their Fathers left them, yet I have not sped so ill (I thank my God for it) but I have an house and home there ; and some necessary meanes of profit by my Saw-Mills and Corne-Mills, besides some Annuall receipts sufficient to lay a foundation for greater matters, now the Government is Established.

Let not therefore my evill fortunes or hinderances be a discouragement to any, seeing there are so many presidents of the happy successe of those that are their owne Stewards and disposers of their owne affaires in those parts, nay such as I have sent over at my owne charge at first, are now able to live and maintaine themselves with plenty and reputation ; So, as to doubt of well doing, for that another hath not prospered, or to be abused by those he trusted, is to despaire without a cause, and to loose himselfe without tryall. Thus much I presume will clear the objection made by my example, and give comfort and courage to the industrious to follow the presidents of those more able to act their owne parts, than I have beene for causes spoken of.

CHAPTER VI.

The benefits that forreigne Nations have made by Plantation.

NOW I will onely remember some of the benefits that may arise by Plantations, and will begin with those Princes, our Neighbours, who have laid the way before us ; but to speake of all the goods that may ensue, Plantations is a subject too large for my intention at this time, who do strive for brevity. By some of those Plantations made by our Neighbour, we see what greatnesse it hath brought them to, that have undertaken the same, as

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namely the King of Spain and Portugal, the one settling himselfe in the parts of *America*, called the *West-Indies*, the other situate in *Brazil*, the Southern part of the same Continent, and that part peopled in the infancy of that Plantation, as well with base and banished persons, as other noble and generous spirits, yet the successe thereof hath answered their expectation. Besides, we have seen what great riches were drawne by the *Portugalls*, by meanes of their severall plantations in the *East-Indies*, out of those vast and mighty Princes Territories, that filled the whole World with Spices, and other Aromaticke Druggs, and excellent rare curiosities not vulgarly knowne to forreigne and former Ages in these Northerly parts of the World.

Those Rarities and Rich Commodities, invited some of our Nation to dive into farther search how we might partake thereof, without the favour of forreigne Princes, and having, after the way was once opened by private Adventurers, and some relish had of the profits that might arise by those employments, the Adventurers, Merchants, and others, noble spirits combined together to make it a more publique businasse, worthy the honour of this Nation, and reputation of the Undertakers, who having amassed a stock of many hundred thousand, entered so far into it, that the trade so began and continues to this present day, though not agreeable to the common hopes conceived thereof, but had the ground beene laid as was advised, it had growne to a far greater certainty than now it is like to have.

But the *Hollanders* better experienced in Martiall Affaires, were taught to know there is a difference betweene having gotten a trade and keeping it, that there is no safety in depending upon the will of another, when it is possible to secure themselves of what they had in possession, this made them fertile where they found it convenient, and so to settle the forme of their Government and course of Trade upon such a foundation, as should promise continuall growth without diminution, upon change of humour of those they traded with, if left to their mercerile discretion.

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That by the same course they are like in short time to out our Nation of that little trade let us, who I could wish would yet in season seek how to settle a better foundation in such other places (as if I be not deceived) it is possible they may, thereby, not onely make good their present profits, but advance it to a far greater, and make their attempts more honourable and more safe than now they are.

But seeing I am not able to perswade men of better judgement how to manage their practicall affaires, it shall content me to set out my opinion of the excellent use that may be made of those Plantations we have now on foot, especially that of *New-England*.

CHAPTER VII.

AS for those in the Islands of the *Virginians*, it is apparent they may be made of excellent use, if handled as they ought to be, both for the present and future, whereof I will speak no more, because so well known already: That of *Virginia* might very well brag of it selfe, if the Planters did but endeavour to settle some Plantations further up into the *Maine*, and to travaile in raising such Commodities as that Clime will afford for Trade and Commerce with their Neighbours and such of our owne Nation, as want what they have. For if I be not deceived, that Clime will afford both Wines of severall natures, Flax, Hemp, Pitch, and Tarre, if not Sugars, and Cottons, for it cannot but be as proper for any of those commodities as any other country ying in the same Clime. But these particulars depend upon the wisdom of the Governours, and industry of the inhabitants, to whom I commend the further consideration and execution thereof as time and opportunity will give leave, not doubting but if they follow
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the Sunnes setting, they will meet with better things than are yet spoken of, if they be sought for.

As for that of *New-England*, where I am chiefly interested, by reason of the time and means I have spent in the prosecution of that business, it is ealie to be observed (partly by what I have said) what Commodities may be raised out of those Climes, and how miraculously it hath succeeded, and we may justly conclude it hath been brought to what it is, by the speciall Grace of GOD alone, the more to make illustration by the manifestation of his powerfull operation, in effecting for us what we could not expect from his Divine Goodnesse.

At our first discovery of those coasts, we found it very populous, the inhabitants stout and ware-like; the Countrey plentifull in graine and other fruits and roots, besides Deere of all sorts, and other Animals for foode, with plenty of Fish and Foule for their sustentation; so that they could not say (according to the manner of their living) they wanted any thing Nature did require.

As for their civill government, that part of the Country we first seated in, seemed to be Monarchicall by the name and title of a *Bashaba*, his extent was large, and had under him many great Subjects, such as were *Allecanry* with them to the Warre, some thousand some fifteen hundred *Bowmen*, some more others lesse, these they called *Sagamores*. This *Bashaba* had many enemies, especially those to the East and North-East, whome they called *Tarentines*, those to the West and South-West, were called *Sockbigones*, but the *Tarentines* were counted a more war-like and hardy People, and had indeed the least opportunity to make their attempts upon them, by reason of the conveniency and opportunity of the Rivers and Sea, which afforded a speedy passage into the *Bashabae* Country, which was called *Moasham*, and that part of the Country which lay between the *Sockbigone* Country and *Moasham* was called *Apistama*: The *Massachusetts* and *Bashabae* were sometimes Friends and sometimes Enemies as it fell out, but the *Bashaba* and his People seemed to be of some eminence above the
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rest, in all that part of the Continent; his owne chiefe abode was not far from *Pemáquid*, but the Warre growing more and more violent between the *Bashaba* and the *Tarentines*, who (as it seemed) presumed upon the hopes they had to be favoured of the *French* that were seated in *Canada*, their next-neighbours, the *Tarentines* surpris'd the *Bashaba*, and slew him and all his People near about him, carrying away his Women, and such other matters as they thought of value; after his death the publique businesse running to confusion for want of an head, the rest of his great *Sagamores* fell at variance among themselves, spoiled and destroyed each others people and provision, and famine took hold of many, which was seconded by a great and generall plague, which so violently rained for three yeares together, that in a manner the greater part of that Land was left deserte without any to disturb or appease our free and peaceable possession thereof, from whence we may justly conclude, that *GOD* made the way to effect his work according to the time he had assigned for laying the foundation thereof. In all which there is to be noted, the next of the Plantations before spoken of, were not performed but by Warre and Slaughter, and some of them with Murder of so many millions of the Natives, as it is horror to be spoken of, especially being done by the hands of Christians, who alone of all People in the World profess the gaining of all Soules to *GOD* onely by preaching the Gospel of *CHRIST JESUS* our Sole Redeemer, and all this done, as being persecuted, persecuted, not persecuting; but let us be silent and confess, that that is best done that *GOD* doth himselfe, and next we must know, that what he suffers to be done, is not for us rashly to censure, but to give him the Glory for all, whose will we desire may be done hereon as, &c.

Yet I trust we may be humbly bold to believe that when *God* manifesteth his assistance unto his people, he gives them cause to believe he will not leave them till they leave him.

The benefits already received, and what Time and Industry may produce.

AS for the benefit which may arise by such Plantations, especially those our Nation is in travaile with at present, first we find by daily experience what numbers of shipping and Matriners are employed thereby. Next how many thousands of the subjects are transported into those parts, that otherwise might have seled themselves under foreign States to the prejudice and hinderance of our owne Manufactors (aid overthrow of that kind of trade, whereas by planting where they do, that is not only prevented, but new Trades impossibly to be raised. Further, it prevents our neighbours from occupying those territories that so dilligently (according to their powers) sought to possess themselves thereof, who by that meanes might easily (as it were) besiege us on ail sides, that we should neither be Southward, nor follow our fishing Craft in *New-Found-Land*; or upon those coasts, but by their permission.

But the same advantage by means of those Plantations lyes now in our power, if the King shall have occasion to make use thereof; besides so large a continent abounding with so many excellent Lakes, of so mighty extent, from whence issue so many rivers, such variable kinds of soile, rich in fructification of all manner of seeds or graine, so likely to abound in minerais of all sorts, and other rich gaine of commodities not yet to be known, besides Furs of several kinds, both usefull and Merchantable, proper for foreigne Markets.

CHAPTER IX.

Shewing more particularly the honor, content, and profit of those undertakings.

TO descend from these generalls to more particulars, what can be more pleasing to a generous nature then to be exercised in doing publique good. Especially when his labour and industry tends to the private good and reputation of himselfe and posterity and what monument to durable, as erecting of Houses, Villages, and Townes; and what more Pious then advancing of Christian Religion amongst People, who have not known the excellency thereof, but seeing works of Piety and publique good, are in this age rather commended by all, then acted by any; let us come a little nearer to that which all harken unto, and that forsooth is profit.

Be it so, art thou a Labourer, that desirest to take paines for the maintenance of thy selfe, the employments in Plantations gives thee not onely extraordinary wages, but opportunity to build some House or Cottage, and a proportion of Land agreeable to thy fortunes to set thy selfe, when either lameness or other infirmities seize on thee, hast thou a Wife and a Family, by plantation thou buildest, inclosest, and dost labour to live, and enjoy the fruits thereof with plenty, multiplying thy little means for thy Childrens good when thou art no more.

But art thou of a greater fortune and more gloriously spirited, I have told thee before what thou mayst be assured of, whereby it may appeare thou shalt not want means nor opportunity to exercise the excellency of thine own justice, and ingenuity to govern and act the best things, whether it be for thy selfe or such as live under thee, or have

have their dependencie, or hopes of happinesse upon thy worth, and vertue; as their cheife; neither are these parts of the World void of opportunity to make a further discovery into the vast Territories, that promise so much hopes of honour and profits (formerly spoken of) to be raised to posterity by the means and opportunity of those great and goodly Lakes and Rivers, which invite all that are of brave Spirits to seeke the extent of them. Especially since it is already known that some of these Lakes containe fifty or sixty leagues in length, some one hundred, some two hundred, others four or five hundred, the greatest abounding in multitude of Islands fit for habitation the land on both sides, especially to the Southward fertile, and pleasant, being between the degrees of forty foure and forty five of latitude, and to the west of these Lakes that are now knowne; they passe by a maine River to another Sea, or Lake; which is conceived to disembogue into the South-Seas, where the *Savages* report, that they have a Trade with a Nation, that comes once a yeare unto them with great ships, and brings shoes and buskins, kettles, and hatchets, and the like, which they barter for Skins, and Furs of all kinds. The people being clothed with long robes, their heads bald or shaven, so as it is conceived they must be *Catayans* or *Chinawais* whatsoever they be, were the strength of my body and means answerable to my heart, I would undertake the discovery of the uttermost extent thereof and whosoever shall effect the same, shall both eternize his vertues, and make happy such as will endeavour to partake thereof.

But I end and leave all to him, who is the onely author of all Goodnesse, and knowes best his owne time to bring his will to be made manifest, and appoints his instruments for the accomplishing thereof, to whose pleasure it becomes every one of us to submit our selves, as to that mighty G O D, and Great and Gracious L O R D, to whome all G L O R Y doth belong.

F I N I S.

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Be it so, art thou a Labourer, that desirest to take paines for the maintenance of thy selfe, the employments in Plantations gives thee not onely extraordinary wages, but opportunity to build some House or Cottage, and a proportion of Land agreeable to thy fortunes to set thy selfe, when either lameness or other infirmities seize on thee, hast thou a Wife and a Family, by plantation thou buildest, incloset, and dost labour to live, and enjoy the fruits thereof with plenty, multiplying thy little meanes for thy Childrens good when thou art no more.

But art thou of a greater fortune and more gloriously spirited, I have told thee before what thou mayst be assured of, whereby it may appeare thou shalt not want meanes nor opportunity to exercise the excellency of thine own justice, and ingenuity to govern and act the best things, whether it be for thy selfe or such as live under thee, or have

have their dependency, or hopes of happinesse upon thy worth, and vertue as their cheife; neither are these parts of the World void of opportunity to make a further discovery into the vast Territories, that promiseth so much hopes of honour and profits (formerly spoken of) to be raised to posterity by the meanes and opportunity of these great and goodly Lakes and Rivers, which invite all that are of brave Spirits to seeke the extent of them. Especially since it is already known that some of these Lakes containe fifty or sixty leagues in length, some one hundred, some two hundred, others four or five hundred, the greatest abounding in multitude of Islands fit for habitation the land on both sides, especially to the Southward fertile, and pleasant, being between the degrees of forty foure and forty five of latitude, and to the west of these Lakes that are now known; they passe by a maine River to another Sea, or Lake; which is conceived to disembogue into the South-Seas, where the *Savages* report, that they have a Trade with a Nation, that comes once a yeare unto them with great ships, and brings shoes and buskins, kettles, and hatchets, and the like, which they barter for Skimmes, and Furs of all kindes. The people being clothed with long robes, their heads bald or shaven, so as it is conceived they must be *Catayons* or *Chinawates* whatsoever they be, were the strength of my body and meanes answerable to my heart, I would undertake the discovery of the uttermost extent thereof and whosoever shall effect the same, shall both eternize his vertues, and make happy such as will endeavour to partake thereof.

But I end and leave all to him, who is the onely author of all Goodnesse, and knowes best his owne time to bring his will to be made manifest, and appoints his instruments for the accomplishing thereof, to whose pleasure it becomes every one of us to submit our selves, as to that mighty G O D, and Great and Gracious L O R D, to whome all G L O R Y doth belong.

F I N I S.